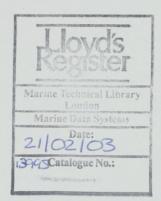
# LLOYD'S REGISTER OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN SHIPPING

RULES AND REGULATIONS
1874





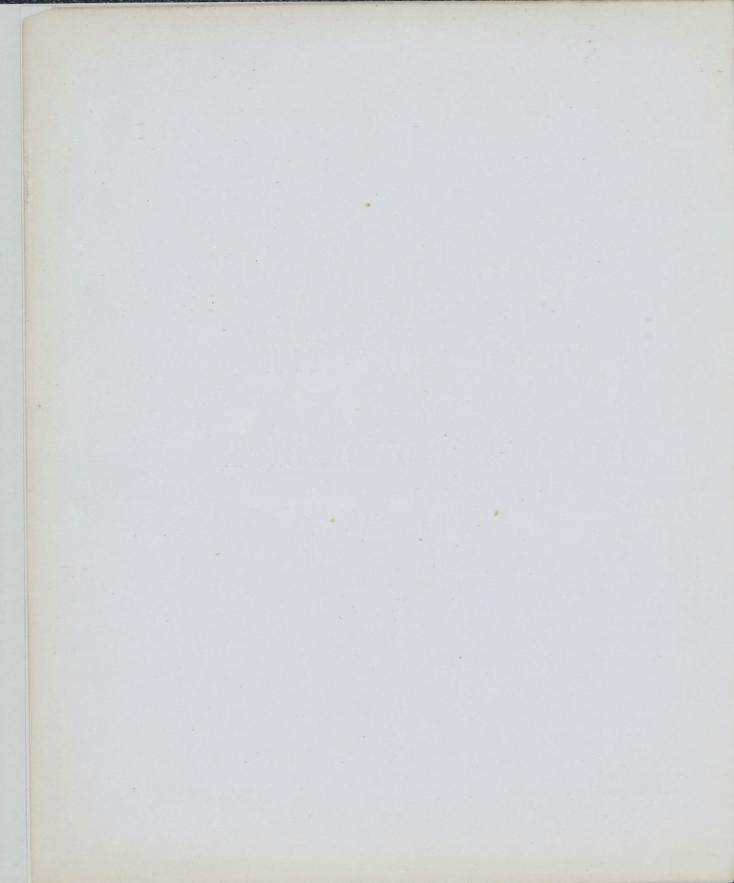
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# LLOYD'S REGISTER

OF

BRITISH AND FOREIGN
SHIPPING.



# LLOYD'S REGISTER

OF

# BRITISH AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

From 1st JULY, 1874, to the 30th JUNE, 1875.

OFFICE, 2, WHITE LION COURT, CORNHILL, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1834.



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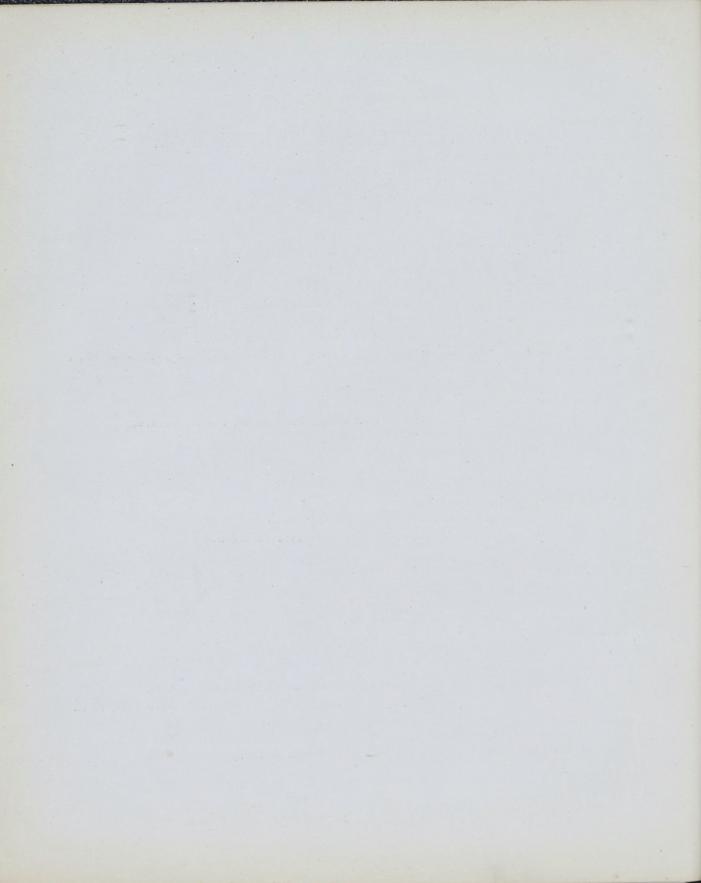
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1874-1875.

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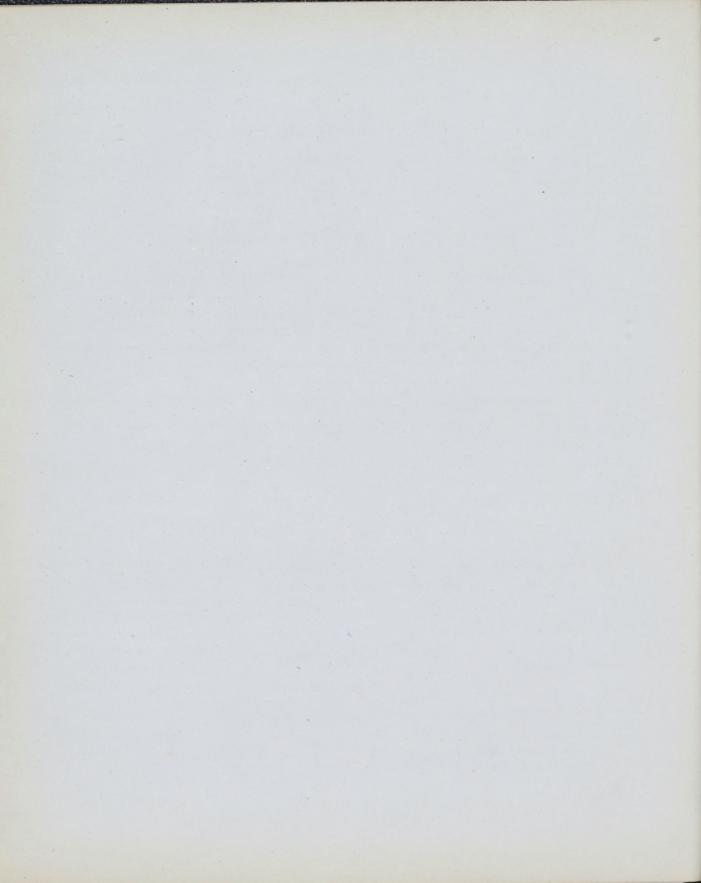
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Mr. W. C. DAVEY.

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Office, 12, Oriel Chambers, 1st July, 1874.



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	aster and all intermed lso the Isle of Man	liate places, the	River Men	rsey, Chest	er,	John F. Light. William C. Davey. Edward C. Wheeler.

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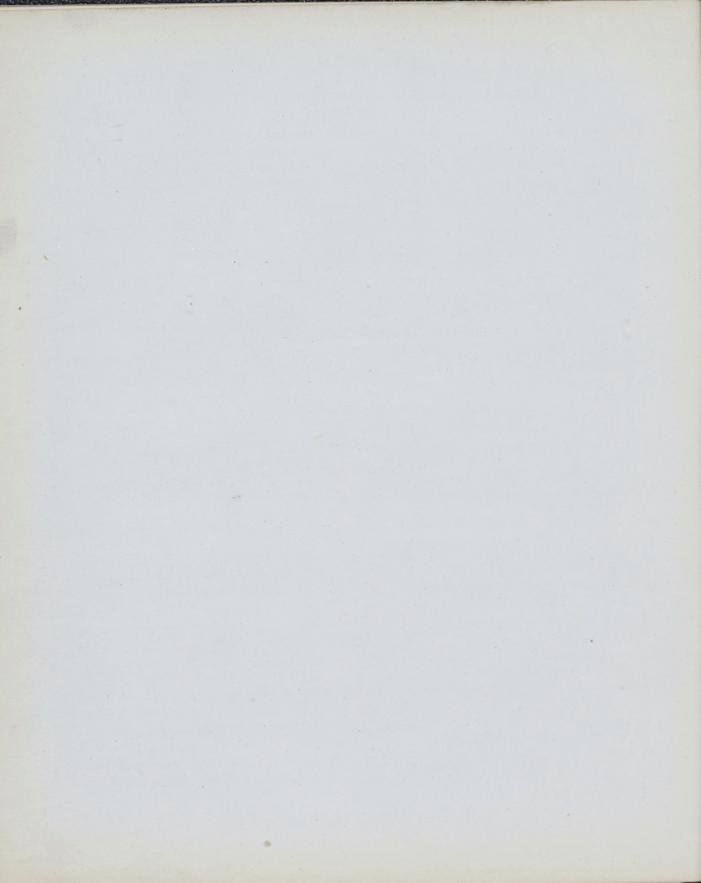
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Swansea, with Neath and Llo	inelly				*			Thomas Ashton,
Western District (residing at	Plymout	h)						Charles Davidson.
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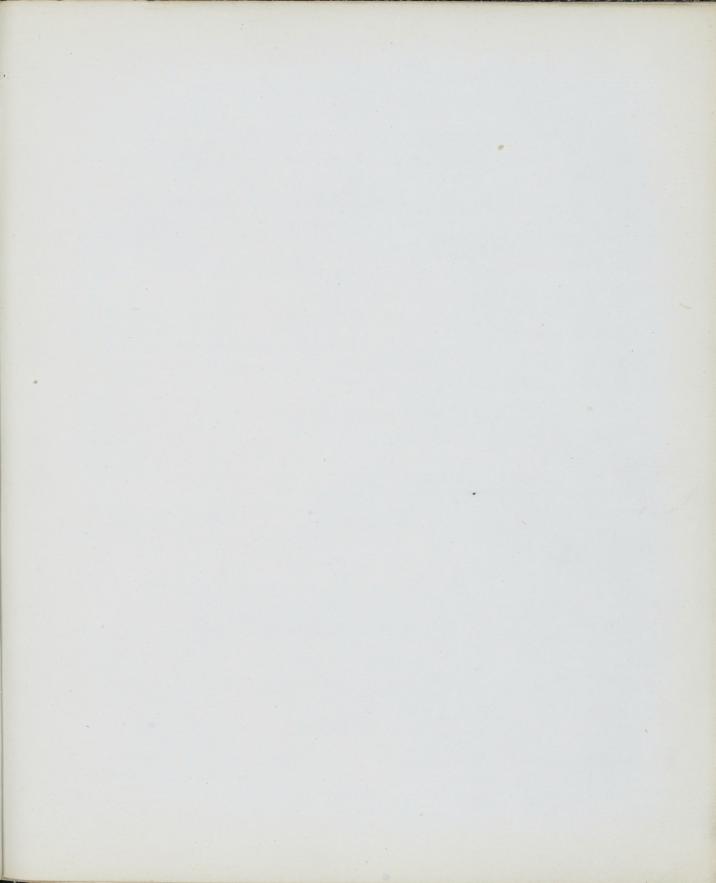
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	s, Scilly	Island	ls (residi	ng at }	Hugh Tregarthen. W. D. Mathews.
Penzance)	s, Scilly			5	
Penzance, St. Ives, and Helston				5	W. D. Mathews.
Penzance, St. Ives, and Helston  Portmadoc and Barmouth				5	W. D. Mathews. William Jones.
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bouring Por					Coast	of Fran	ce, as fa	r westw	ard (	Heinrich Paasch.
as Boulogne					 D: 7				\	Troillies Tweeding
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Bergen, Norw	ay									P. G. Halvorsen.
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Hamburg, wit	h the R	inon ETA	a Porto	in Hol	otain T	when Ro	stock a	nd Statt	in	Emil Padderatz.
								na sieu	110	Emil Tadderatz.
Havre, with a	(Sur	revor's o	iding Bo iddress, '	oulogne 70 Rue	and Ba	rfleur r Havr	···		}	Eugène G. Capelle.
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Hobart Town										Donald Macmillan.
Leghorn										Costantino Gori.
Marseilles										Victor Demeezemaker.
Melbourne										John Barker Blackbourn.
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(residing at									}	van C. W. Loos.
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Shanghai, and										Joseph John Tucker.
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Assistant S		at Fin	ne							Ignazio Bonetich.
Ditto, at V										Matteo Fabro.
Ditto, at I										Antonio E. Tarrabocchia.
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#### LLOYD'S REGISTER

OF

# BRITISH AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

#### RULES AND REGULATIONS.

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Section 1. The operations of the Societies of the two Register Books of Shipping formerly printed for the use of Merchants, Ship Owners, and Underwriters, having ceased in the year 1834, this Society was then established for the purpose of obtaining a faithful and accurate Classification of the Mercantile Shipping of the United Kingdom, and of the Foreign Vessels trading thereto, and for the government of which the following Rules and Regulations have been from time to time adopted.

Section 2. A Register Book to be printed annually for the use of Subscribers.

Section 3. Each person subscribing the sum of Three Guineas per annum (or such other sum as the General Committee may fix) to be considered a Member of the Society, and entitled for his own use to one copy of the Register Book.

Section 4. The subscription of Public Companies, or Public Establishments (not being engaged in Marine Insurance), to be Ten Guineas per Annum.

Section 5. The subscription of Marine Insurance Companies to be regulated by the Committee on special application, in each case, but not to be less than Ten Guineas per Annum.

Section 6. The Register Book to be periodically posted throughout the year.

Section 7. For the convenience of Subscribers not resident in London, a Supplement, containing the additions to, and corrections made in, the Register Book, to be printed, fortnightly, in such convenient form, as to admit of its transmission by Post, so that such parties may be furnished, from time to time, with the latest and most complete information.

Section 8. The superintendence of the affairs of the Society to be under the direction of a Committee of Merchants, Ship Owners, and Underwriters: twenty-four elected in London and fifteen at the principal outports, and in addition, the Chairman for managing the affairs of Lloyd's, and the Chairman of the General Ship Owners' Society, for the time being, to be, ex officio, Members of the Committee.

Section 9. Six of the Members elected in London, namely, two of each of the constituent parts of the Committee, to go out annually by rotation, but to be eligible to be re-elected. The vacancies so arising to be filled up by the election of two Underwriters and one Merchant by the Committee of Lloyd's, and two Ship Owners and one Merchant by the Committee of the General Ship Owners' Society.

Section 10. Of the Members elected at the Outports eleven are to retire at the end of every four years, and four of the Members elected at Liverpool are to retire annually. The retiring Members are eligible for re-election.

Section 11. The Committee to appoint from their own body, annually, a Chairman and Deputy-Chairman, and also a Chairman for a Sub-Committee of Classification.

Section 12. The Committee to appoint a Sub-Committee of Classification, to be so regulated that each Member of the General Committee may, in rotation, take his turn of duty therein throughout the year.

Section 13. The Secretary, Clerks, and Servants of the Society, and the Surveyors, to be appointed by and be under the direction of the General Committee.

Section 14. Special meetings to be convened by order of the Chairman, or Deputy-Chairman, or on the requisition of any three Members.

Section 15. All elections and appointments to be made by ballot.

Section 16. No Member of the Committee to be permitted to be present on the decision of the classification of any ship of which he is the owner, or wherein he is directly or indirectly interested.

Section 17. The Committee to be empowered to make such By-laws for their own government and proceedings as they may deem requisite, not being inconsistent with the original Rules and Regulations under which the Society was established; but no new Rule or By-law to be introduced, nor any Rule or By-law altered, without special notice being given for that purpose at the Meeting of the Committee next preceding that at which such Motion is intended to be made; such notice to be inserted in the summons convening the meeting.

No new Rule, or alteration in any existing Rule, materially affecting the classification of ships, to take effect until the expiration of six months from the time it shall have been determined upon.

Section 18. All Reports of survey to be made in writing by the Surveyors according to the forms prescribed, and submitted for the consideration of the General Committee, or of the Sub-Committees of Classification; but the Character assigned by the latter to be subject to confirmation by the General Committee.

Section 19. The reports of the Surveyors, and all documents and proceedings relating to the classification of ships, to be carefully preserved, and parties proving themselves to be interested therein to have access to the same under the direction of the Chairman or Deputy-Chairman.

Copies of the original reports (if the ships be already classed, but not otherwise), so far as relates to the dimensions, scantlings, fastenings, and materials, in cases where the correctness of the reports in these particulars is certified by the builders, are granted on application.

Section 20. Foreign ships, and ships built in the British possessions abroad where there is not a Surveyor (see also Section 51), to be surveyed on their arrival at a port to which a Surveyor has been appointed; but a due regard is to be had to the circumstance of such vessels having been exempted from supervision while building, and the Character to be assigned to them is to be regulated according to their intrinsic quality, and from the best information the Committee can obtain.

Section 21. In every case in which the Character assigned to a ship may be proposed, on survey, to be reduced, notice is to be given in writing to the Owner, Master, or Agent, with an intimation that if the reduction be objected to, the Committee will be ready to direct a special survey, on the Owner, Master, or Agent agreeing to pay the expenses attending the same, provided on the said survey there shall appear sufficient ground for the proposed reduction.

Section 22. When the Surveyors consider repairs to be requisite, they are respectfully to communicate the same in writing to the Owner, Master, or Agent, and if such repairs be not entered upon within a reasonable time, a corresponding report is to be made to the Committee for their decision thereon.

Section 23. Parties considering the repairs suggested by the Surveyor to be unnecessary or unreasonable, may appeal to the Committee, who will direct a special survey to be held; but should the opinion of the Surveyor be confirmed by the Committee, then the expense of such special survey is to be paid by the party appealing.

Section 24. The Surveyors to the Society not to be permitted (without the especial sanction of the Committee), to receive any fee, gratuity, or reward whatsoever for their own use or benefit, for any service performed by them in their capacity of Surveyors to this Society, on pain of immediate dismissal.

Section 25. The Surveyors will be directed to attend on Special Surveys of ships while building or under damage or repair, when required by Merchants, Ship Owners, or Underwriters; the charge for which is to be regulated according to the nature and extent of the service performed. In all cases, the application for the assistance of the Surveyors must be made in writing addressed to the Secretary.

#### FUNDS.

Section 26. The Funds to be under the authority and control of the Committee, and a statement of the Receipts and Expenditure to be annually printed for the information of the subscribers.

Section 27. The following Fees to be charged to the Owners of ships prior to their vessels being classed and registered in the book:—

I.

For Entering and Classing Ships, and for Entering and Classing Ships surveyed for Continuation, or the

Character A in Red, or repaired for Restoration.

For each Ship			under	100 Tons		£1	0	0
Ditto		of 100 To:	ns and unde	er 200 ,,		2	0	0
Ditto		200	,,	300 ,,		3	0	0
Ditto		300	,,	400 ,,		4	0	0
Ditto	,,,,	400	,, and	d upwards	***	5	0	0
			II.					
		For Reg	gistering I	Repairs.				

For each Ship	 		und	ler 300	Tons	 £0	10	0
Ditto	 ***	of 300	Tons and	under 500	,,	 1	0	0
Ditto	 	500	,,,	1,000	,,	 - 2	0	0
Ditto	 	1,000		and up	wards	 3	0	0

For Re-classing Ships (except when repaired) the Characters of which have been expunged or change of Owners.

For each Ship	***	under	200 Tons	£0 10	0
Ditto		of	200 ,, and above	1 0	0

#### SPECIAL SURVEYS.

Section 28. For ships built under the special superintendence of the Surveyors (to entitle them to the distinctive mark  $\clubsuit$ ), 1s. per ton for the first 1,000 tons, and 6d. per ton for every ton beyond 1,000 tons.

For Surveys for damage, or for other Surveys, held at the request of the Owners, and for the Survey of

Ships for Restoration, Continuation, or the character A in Red, a charge (in addition to the Fee for entry) will be made, according to the nature and extent of the service performed.

In cases where the caulking of ships is superintended and tested by the Surveyors, a special charge will be made, according to the tonnage of the ship.

All repairs which may be required on the Surveys above referred to, must be performed under the superintendence of the Society's Surveyors.

Mem.—It is to be understood that in all cases where travelling expenses are incurred by the Surveyors in connection with the above services, they are to be defrayed by the parties interested in the same.

Section 29. Certificates of Character, of the Form No. 7, signed by the Chairman of the General Committee, or by the Chairman of the Sub-Committees of Classification, and countersigned by the Secretary, will be granted on application, the charge for which will be as follows:—

E Gline and an 200 Tons			 £0	2	6	each
For Ships under 200 Tons	***		0	5	0	,,
Ditto of 200 ,, and above		***	 0	U	0	"
Copies of original reports, as per	Section 19		 1	1	0	,,
Section 30. Rules, each copy, 10s.						

#### WOOD VESSELS.

#### CHARACTERS.

Section 31. The Characters assigned to ships to be, as nearly as possible, a correct indication of their real and intrinsic qualities,\* and to be in all cases fixed (not by the Surveyors, but) by the Committee, after due consideration of the reports of the Surveyors, and such other documents as may be submitted to them, and will be distinguished as follows:—

SHIPS CLASSED A.

To consist of new ships, or ships Continued, or Restored. (Vide Sections 34, and 54 to 59.)

#### SHIPS CLASSED A, in Red.

To consist of ships which have passed the period assigned on the original Survey, or Continuation, or Restoration, and of ships not having had an original character, provided they are found on survey of superior description, fit for the conveyance of dry and perishable goods, to and from all parts of the world. (Vide Section 60.)

SHIPS CLASSED Æ.

To consist of ships which are found on Survey fit for the safe conveyance of dry and perishable goods on *shorter voyages*, and for the conveyance of cargoes not in their nature subject to sea damage on *any voyage*. (Vide Section 61.)

SHIPS CLASSED E.

Will comprise ships which shall be found on Survey fit for the conveyance of cargoes not in their nature subject to sea damage on any voyage. (Vide Section 64.)

#### SHIPS CLASSED I.

To consist of ships fit to carry on coasting voyages cargoes not in their nature subject to sea damage. (Vide Section 66.)

<sup>\*</sup> Ships which are not built in accordance with the principles of the Society's Rules will be marked in the Register Book thus "[Expl. B.S.]," denoting that they are built experimentally, and are classed subject to being surveyed biennially.

#### FOREIGN BUILT SHIPS.

Foreign Built Ships which have not been constructed in accordance with the Rules, and have not been surveyed by the Surveyors to this Society while building, may upon survey (see Sec. 83) be assigned one of the three following designations of condition or character, thus, 1 F,—2 F,—3 F, if found eligible thereto.

It is to be distinctly understood that the following characters will be confined in their application to Foreign Built Ships.

#### SHIPS CLASSED 1 F.

1 F denotes ships which are found on survey to be of a superior description, fit for the conveyance of dry and perishable goods to and from all parts of the world.

#### SHIPS CLASSED 2 F.

2 F denotes ships which, although not equal to the foregoing, are nevertheless found on survey to be in a good and efficient condition, and fit for the conveyance of dry and perishable goods, on shorter voyages.

#### SHIPS CLASSED 3 F.

3 F denotes ships which shall be found on survey fit for the conveyance of cargoes not in their nature subject to sea damage.

#### EQUIPMENT.

To entitle sailing ships to the Figure for equipment, Sections 71 to 76 must be conformed to, and stores supplied in accordance with Table 22, attached to the Rules.

For steam vessels see Sections 81 and 82.

# TONNAGE FOR REGULATING THE SCANTLINGS AND EQUIPMENT (AS REGARDS ANCHORS, CHAINS, &c.) OF WOOD AND COMPOSITE VESSELS.

Section 32. In flush-decked vessels having either one, two, or three decks (not being spar or awning-decked), the tonnage under the upper deck, without abatement of the tonnage of the space for the crew, or for the propelling power of steam vessels, is to regulate all the scantlings of the hull, and also the equipment of the vessel, as regards anchors, chains, warps, &c.

In vessels having a raised quarter deck, or a poop, or top-gallant forecastle, or deck houses, or awning deck, or spar deck, the total tonnage below the tonnage deck is to regulate the scantlings of the hull, but the register tonnage, as cut on the main beam of sailing vessels and of steam vessels, with the addition of the tonnage of the space required for propelling power, is to regulate the equipment.

But in vessels where the tonnage of the erections above the tonnage deck is less than that allowed for crew space, then the difference between the tonnage of these erections and the tonnage of the space allowed for crew is to be added to the register tonnage, cut on the main beam, for the tonnage that is to regulate the equipment.

#### RULES FOR CLASSIFICATION.

#### SHIPS CLASSED A.

Section 33. Will consist of new ships, and ships which have not passed a prescribed age, and also those which have a Continuation or Restoration of that character, provided they are kept in a state of complete repair and efficiency.

The Character A will not be granted to any vessel, unless satisfactory evidence of the date, build and place where built is produced.

Section 34. The number of years to be assigned for Character A is to be determined with reference to the original construction and quality of the vessels, the materials employed, and the mode of building; and their continuance for the time so assigned to depend upon its being shown by occasional surveys (annually, if practicable) that their efficiency is duly maintained.

Defects in workmanship or quality of timber will involve a reduction of class, to be determined by the Committee in each case.

#### HALF-TIME OR INTERMEDIATE SURVEY.

The Characters of ships classed A, or A in Red, will be struck out of the Register Book unless they be submitted to the following intermediate survey, within periods not exceeding four years in the case of vessels classed eight years and under, either originally, or on Continuation, or on Restoration, and within periods not exceeding half that assigned in vessels classed for longer terms.

The survey will be noted in the Register Book thus,—"H. T." (half-time), with the date of the survey affixed.

#### SURVEY.

The ship to be placed on blocks in dry dock, or on ways, so that the keel and bottom may be seen and properly examined (unless she has been thus surveyed by the Society's officers within the previous twelve months); the hold to be cleared, and proper stages made both inside and outside; the limbers, and all air courses to be cleared; and if the ship has not already got the air courses, described in Rule, Section 37, they are now to be made; the outside planking to be scraped bright where the Surveyors may consider it to be necessary from any apparent defect; bolts of lower deck (if of iron) in number not less than six on each side, and treenails in number not less than twelve on each side, to be driven out at various parts of the ship.

The attention of the Surveyors is to be then particularly directed to the state of the upper or main deck and comings, the upper and lower deck bolts, whether of iron or copper, and the outside planks through which they pass, and to all other parts of the ship, so far as they can be examined.

All yellow metal bolts to be tested where practicable, to ascertain if any are broken.

The windlass to be unhung and its wood lining stripped; the condition of the caulking is also to be ascertained.

The cables to be removed from the lockers and ranged, and, with the anchors and general equipment, examined so as to be satisfactorily reported upon.

#### SHIPS BUILT WITH MIXED TIMBER MATERIALS.

Ships, built with Mixed Timber Materials below the fourteen years' grade, of superior workmanship, and in which high class materials and extra fastenings have been judiciously employed to such an extent as to satisfy the Committee, may be allowed a period of original designation exceeding that to which the material of the lowest class used would otherwise entitle them, such additional period not to exceed two years.

Builders seeking this advantage must, in the first instance, submit for the Committee's approval, a drawing of the midship section, with full details of construction and of the proposed materials and scantlings, through the resident Surveyor, who is to state to the Committee his opinion thereon, and the ship must be built under special survey.

No Vessel already built, however, can have the advantage of the above rule, except a Special Survey be held on her to determine her claims thereto.

The highest (unless of a very limited quantity) and the lowest grade timber materials used in the construction of such Ships will be inserted in the Register Book.

#### COLONIAL BUILT SHIPS.

In vessels having a frame composed of Spruce, or of six years' material, provided the stem, apron, stern-post, innerpost, deadwood, keelson, sheerstrake, clamps or shelves, and upper deck beams be of eight years material and upwards, one year will be allowed under this rule, provided the other conditions therein be complied with.

See Sections 57 and 58 as regards application of this Rule to ships surveyed for Restoration.

#### SURVEYS WHILE BUILDING.

#### SPECIAL SURVEY.\*

Section 35. The Surveyors are to examine, during the progress of a vessel, the materials and work-manship, from the laying of the keel to her completion; and to point out as early as possible anything that may be objectionable.

#### NOT UNDER SPECIAL SURVEY.

New ships not building under Special Survey are to be surveyed by the Surveyors to this Society, in the following three stages of their progress, or they will be liable to lose one year of the period to which they might otherwise be entitled. (See Section 53.)

First.—When the Frame is completed, timbers dubbed fair inside and outside ready to receive planking and before any planking is wrought.

Second.—When the Beams are put in, but before the Decks are laid, and with at least two strakes of the plank of the ceiling between the lower deck and the bilge unwrought, to admit of an examination of the inner surface of the plank of the bottom.

Third.—When the Hull is completed, and before the plank is painted or payed.

All Ships for which a higher character than Ten Years A may be claimed, must be surveyed by an

\* This will entitle the ship to the distinctive mark

exclusive Officer of the Society, twice at least while building; namely, at the first and at the second stages of their progress as above prescribed. Due notice must be given by the Builder or Owner of their being ready for these surveys.

**Section 36.** A full statement, of the dimensions, scantlings, &c., of all New Ships, verified by the Builder, is to be transmitted by the Surveyor, on a Form similar to No. 4 (*Vide* page 113), which is to be kept as a record in the office of the Society.

# RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN BUILDING SHIPS.

Section 37. The whole of the timber is to be of good quality and properly seasoned, of the descriptions shown in Table A, as applicable to the several terms of years for which ships may respectively be appointed to remain on the Character A.

In ships claiming to stand Twelve or Fourteen years from their timber materials, the stem, stempost beams, transoms, apron, knightheads, and keelsons, are to be entirely free from sap and from all defects. The rest of the frame to be well squared and free from sap.

#### SALTING.

One year for salting will be added to the term of classification to which a ship may otherwise be entitled, provided that during her construction the openings between the timbers of the frame, at the extremities of the vessel, from the deadwood to the height of the air courses formed midway between the keelson and the hold beam clamps, and also the buttocks, be filled with salt, and the spaces between the upper air course and the gunwale be filled before the planksheer is fitted; and that within six months of the date of launching, the salting be completed so as to fill the spaces between the transoms and between the timbers of the frame at each end of the vessel for one-fifth her length, from the deadwood to the gunwale, and amidships from the upper part of the bilges to the gunwale, to the entire satisfaction of the Surveyor. For the purpose of retaining the salt between the timbers, stops are to be introduced immediately above all the air courses and at the upper part of the bilges.

The keelson is also to be cased in and salted all fore and aft, excepting in vessels of 200 tons and under, when it will only be required to be cased in and salted for one-fifth of the vessel's length at each end.

In the case, however, of vessels entitled in other respects, from their wood materials, to a class not higher than 10 A, where the keelson is composed of materials named in lines Nos. 1 and 2 of Table A, it will not be necessary to salt the keelson, except at the ends.

The beams on which the weather-deck is to be laid, if salted, are to have a groove gouged on their upper side, except at their extreme ends; the groove to be in width not less than one-fourth the siding of the beam, and one inch in depth, and to be filled with salt as the deck is being laid; but, if not so salted, the beams, when of wood of the nine years' grade and under, of all ships to which a year has been or may be granted for "Salting" must, on the occasion of Half-time Survey, be exposed for examination by the removal of deck planking to the extent of one strake all fore and aft at each side of the ship, or to the satisfaction of the Surveyor.

The state of the salting throughout such vessels is to be ascertained and reported upon at the Half-time and other Special Surveys, and, if necessary, the salt is to be renewed.

Mem.—The foregoing Rule is not to apply to ships built entirely of Teak.

For application of this Rule in repair of ships under the Second Rule for Restoration, see Sections 57 and 58.

# WORKMANSHIP.

The workmanship in vessels is to be well executed, and equally so for all grades.

Each set of timbers to be frame-bolted together throughout their entire length; the butts of the timbers to be close, and not to be less than one-third of the entire moulding at that place.

In *all* ships building for classification, where the heads and heels are not full moulded, the timbers are to be well cross chocked with a proper butt at each end of the chock, each arm to be not less in length than once and a half the moulding of the timbers they connect; in all cases the chocks are to be of a description of wood equal to the best material required by the Rules for the timbers which they unite, excepting the floorhead chocks, which may be of the materials allowed by the Rules for first futtocks.

Where the timbers are scarphed, the scarphs to be of proper length and with a butt at each end, and in cases where the heads and heels of the timbers which come together are full moulded, a dowel (to be of the diameter from one-fourth to one-third of the moulding of the timber) must be introduced into the ends of such timbers in order to connect them.

# AIR COURSES.

In all ships an air-course must be left all fore and aft either immediately below, or one strake below, the clamps of each tier of beams; and in addition, one or two tiers of air-courses must be left in the hold, between the keelson and hold beam clamp, for one-fifth the entire length of the ship at each end.

#### POOPS AND FORECASTLES.

Section 38. In the construction of top-gallant forecastles, and poops, the timbers must be of the same materials as are required by Table A for the top-timbers of the frames of ships according to the several terms of years appointed for such ships to remain on the Character A, all the said timbers to extend to the planksheer.

All the outside planking of top-gallant forecastles, and the sheerstrakes, planksheers, and spirketting of top-gallant forecastles and poops must be of the materials required by Table A for the topsides of the ship; and the shelf and clamps of poops and top-gallant forecastles may be of the same quality as those allowed in Table A for the shelf and clamp of the upper deck.

All the beams of top-gallant forecastles, and the mast beams, breast beams, and transom beams of poops, to be of the materials required by Table A for the beams of the ship; the remainder of the beams and the waterway of the poops, and the remainder of the planking of poops and top-gallant forecastles may be of cedar, mahogany, Baltic or American red pine, pitch pine, larch, hackmatack, tamarac, or cowdie, and rock-elm for such remainder of beams only, and yellow pine or American white spruce in ships below the seven years' grade.

In the inside and outside planking, waterways, planksheers, and flat of deck of full poops\* and top-gallant forecastles, a reduction of *one-fourth* from the thickness required by the Table B for such planks in the range of the upper deck in ships with two decks, will be allowed; and in the siding and moulding of the top timbers and beams of full poops and top-gallant forecastles, a reduction of *one-fifth* will be allowed.

The united lengths of poop and forecastle are not to exceed three-fifths of the entire length of the upper deck.

# RAISED QUARTER-DECKS.

The materials required for the construction of raised quarter-decks to be of the same quality as those named in Table A for the main body of the ship.

In the inside and outside planking, waterways, planksheers, and flat of deck of raised quarter-decks, a reduction of *one-fifth* from the thickness required by the Table B for such parts in the range of the upper deck in ships with two decks, will be allowed.

### SPAR DECKS.

In vessels having three decks or tiers of beams, where the space under the upper deck is to be used only for the accommodation of crew and passengers, or to enclose the engine openings of steam vessels, the scantlings are to be regulated as per Section 32.

The total depth of hold in spar-decked ships must not exceed thirteen-sixteenths, nor be less than twelve-sixteenths of the ship's extreme breadth.

In the construction of spar decks, the timbers must be of the same materials as are required by Table A for the top timbers of the frames of ships according to the several terms of years appointed for such ships to remain on the Character A.

If all the said timbers extend to the planksheer, their siding and moulding may be reduced one-fourth at their heads; but if only the alternate timbers run up to the top height, then a reduction of one-fourth only will be allowed in their moulding at their heads, and in that case there must be a perfect covering board worked all round the ship at the middle deck; and in all cases the middle deck must be a complete deck laid and caulked.

All the outside planking, and the sheerstrakes, planksheers, and spirketting must be of the materials required by Table A for the topsides of the ship; and the shelf and clamp may be of the same quality as those allowed in Table A for the shelf and clamp of the middle deck.

All the beams before the foremast, and the mast beams, hatch beams, and transom beam, must be of the materials required by Table A for the beams of the ship; and the remainder of the beams and the waterways of spar deck, and the remainder of the planking, may be of red cedar, mahogany, Baltic or American red pine, pitch pine, larch, hackmatack, tamarac, or cowdie; and in ships below the seven years' grade, the same may be of yellow pine, American white spruce, or white cedar.

In spar decks there may be a diminution of one-fourth from the dimensions, fastenings, and bolts prescribed

<sup>\*</sup> Parties desirous of making any alteration in the construction of *Poops*, with a view to diminishing the weight (but preserving the requisite strength), may submit their plans for the Committee's consideration and approval.

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SKETCH SHOWING THE ARRANGEMENT OF THROUGH BOLTS IN THICK STRAKES OVER DOUBLE FLOORS. SECTION 39 Month British <u></u> -0 ---- -- --011 ------

in the tables for the upper deck of ships with two decks (except in the siding of the spar deck beams); but if the outside planking be of either 12 or 14 years' wood then a reduction of one-third may be made in the thickness from that prescribed in Table B for the main sheerstrakes of such vessels.

Deckhouses or other erections are allowed on spar decks, but only to the extent of one-tenth of the total superficial area of the spar deck, and are not to exceed seven feet in height. They are not to be placed nearer to either of the ends than one-fifth of the entire length of the vessel.

Vessels to which this rule applies, as regards an entire spar deck, will be noted in the Register Book thus—"Spar decked."

# THREE-DECKED SHIPS.

All dimensions, fastenings, and bolts of the middle deck in vessels having three decks (viz., upper, middle, and lower deck), to be the same as those prescribed in the Tables for the upper deck of ships having only two decks; and a reduction of one-sixth from the dimensions, fastenings, and bolts prescribed in the Tables for the upper deck of vessels having only two (viz., upper and lower deck), will be allowed in the third or upper deck. The middle deck to be a complete deck, laid and caulked.

#### SCANTLINGS.

**Section 39.** The Scantlings of the timbers, keelson and keel, thickness of planking, &c., are not to be less than those shown in Table B. (*Vide* Section 32.)

The intermediate dimensions for the scantling of timbers between the floor heads and the gunwale to be regulated in proportion to the distance from the two points.

Should the timber and space be increased, the siding of the timbers to be increased in proportion.

Whenever ships are built with double floors, thick strakes (see Table B) must be worked inside, to extend from the lower part of the short floor-head chocks to the upper part of the long floor-head chocks, and be well bolted through and clenched, with one bolt at the head of each long and short arm of floors, and at the heel of each first and second futtock which comes upon them, from the foremast extending a distance aft equal to three-fifths of the length of the ship; in such cases, the limber strakes need not be through bolted.

# FIR SHIPS OF 600 TONS AND ABOVE, AND ALL VESSELS, EXCEEDING FIVE BREADTHS, OR EIGHT AND UNDER NINE DEPTHS IN LENGTH.

Ships built in the British North American Colonies, and all ships, the frames of which are composed of Fir, of 600 tons and upwards, and all ships (wherever built) the length of which (measured from the fore part of the stem to the after part of the sternpost on the range of upper deck) shall exceed five times their extreme breadth, or eight times and under nine times their depth, shall have diagonal iron plates closely inserted outside the frame.\* The said plates to extend from the upper side of upper tier of beams to the lower part

<sup>\*</sup> Parties objecting to fit the iron plates on frames as prescribed above, are at liberty to submit, through the resident Surveyor, for the Committee's consideration and approval, such compensation as will, in their opinion, render the introduction of the iron plates unnecessary.

of chocks at first futtock heads amidships, and to the same perpendicular height forward and aft, measured from the lower part of the keel.

When ships are constructed with long and short armed floors, the said plates are to extend to half-way between long floor-heads and first futtock heads; the sizes of the plates not to be less than as follows, viz.:—

In ships	of 100	tons and und	ler 200	tons	 	 $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{7}{16}$ in.
,,	200	,,	400	,,		4 by $\frac{1}{2}$ ,,
,,	400	,,	700	,,		$4\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{5}{8}$ ,,
"	700	"	1,000	"		5 by $\frac{3}{4}$ ,,
,,	1,000	,,	1,500	,,	 	$5\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{1}\frac{3}{6}$ ,,
	1,500	: ,,			 	6 by $\frac{7}{8}$ ,,
,,	2,000	" and abov	re		 	$6\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{7}{8}$ ,,

The plates to be fastened with bolts, one at each alternate timber, not less in diameter than the sizes given for "through butt bolts" in Table D; and to be well protected by proper coating, likewise the timbers to be coated in the scores which are to receive the said plates.

The number of plates to be in proportion of not less than one pair to every twelve feet of the ship's entire length taken as above, but not to be more than eight feet asunder measured on a square; the said plates are to be placed diagonally, at an angle of not less than 45 degrees, their lower ends pointing to the after end of the keel in the after body, and to the fore end of the keel in the fore body, four pairs crossing each other amidships.

All such ships are to have shelves and waterways to each tier of beams, each equal in contents to the transverse sectional area of the beams at their respective ends, as given in Table C. The breadth or faying surface of shelves and waterways to the beams must not be less than the siding given for the beams of the several decks.

The shelves and waterways are to have the beam ends either dowelled or dovetailed to them, and they are to be properly shifted and scarphed; if fastened with copper or yellow metal, to be bolted through the outside planking at every timber with bolts of the sizes given in Table D. The upper deck binding bolts in all cases to be driven through the outside planking.

When the bolts of the hold or lower deck waterway, shelf, spirketting, or clamp, are of *iron*, they may be driven through and clenched on the timbers of the frame, or from the frame and clenched on the waterway, shelf, spirketting or clamp.

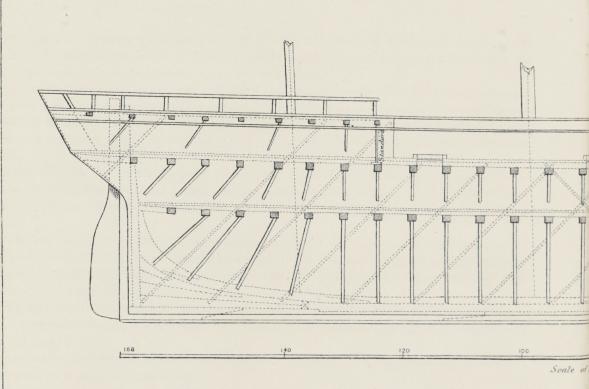
A hanging knee to be also fitted to the lower side of every beam end. In such cases lodging knees may be dispensed with, except in the mast rooms.

In addition, vessels of 200 tons and above are to have an *inner waterway* fitted on the beams of the upper deck, to extend amidships for about three-fourths the vessel's length. It may be composed of East India teak, pitch pine, larch, hackmatack, Dantzic, Memel, Riga, or American red pine, for vessels of any class.

The breadth of the inner waterway amidships is to be not less than the siding required for the beams, but it may be reduced in breadth at its extreme ends, and the thickness above the beams is to be not less than

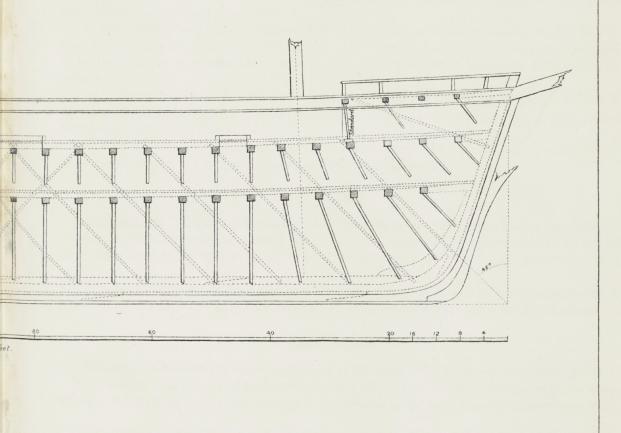
# LLOYD'S REGISTER OF BRIT

A plan shewing the direction of the Iron I prescribed in the Il



# SH AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

tes on Frames, and Iron Knees and Riders, les. Sections 39 and 62.



Array to pade out they are out order to having to their de-

once and a half the thickness required by Table B for Flat of Deck. The inner waterway is to be in and out through bolted at alternate timbers; and if its breadth shall exceed six inches, it is to have two vertical through bolts in each beam end.

The shifts of inside and outside planking are not to be less than 6 feet, unless there be a strake wrought between them, and then a distance of 5 feet will be allowed.

# VESSELS EXCEEDING SIX BREADTHS OR NINE AND UNDER TEN DEPTHS IN LENGTH.

In vessels the length of which shall exceed six times their extreme breadth, or nine times and under ten times their depth, the number of plates must be not less than one pair to every ten feet of the ship's entire length taken as above, but not to be more than six feet asunder measured on a square, and to be placed diagonally as before described in this Section.\*

And in addition to the requirements for ships of five times their breadth in length such ships must be fitted with a rider keelson, or a pair of sister keelsons, at the option of the Owner, the transverse sectional area of such rider keelson or sister keelsons each to be equal to two-thirds of that required in Table B for main keelsons.

If a rider keelson be adopted it is to be fastened with a through bolt (of the size required in Table D for keelson bolts), in every frame; or if the Owner prefers it, every intermediate bolt may be short, passing only through the main and rider keelsons.†

If sister keelsons be fitted, they must be fastened with through bolts, in number not less than one in every alternate timber, and of the size required in Table D for "scarphs of keels," &c.

#### BEAMS.

**Section 40.** The sizes of the deck and hold beams have been regulated so as to be determined by the length of the beams *amidships*, as shown in Table C. The beams will be required to be of the size of the midship beam, except those at the *after end* of the ship, which may be reduced in proportion to their length.

If beams of spruce or yellow pine are used, the siding of such beams shall be one-fourth larger than is prescribed by the above Table, or be increased each way, siding and moulding, equal in area to that amount.

#### IRON BEAMS.

In cases where Iron Beams are fitted in Wood Ships the beams of the upper deck are to be one-sixteenth of an inch thicker than is required by the Rules for ships built of Iron, in consequence of the greater space between; and the lower deck or hold beams are to be one-eighth of the depth deeper, and one-sixteenth of an

\* In cases where the length of the ship exceeds ten times the depth, the Builders or Owners are to submit, through the resident Surveyor, for the Committee's approval, their plans for giving the vessel the necessary strength longitudinally.

† In all cases in which a rider keelson is fitted, it must be fastened as prescribed above, irrespective of the relative dimensions of the ship.

inch thicker, than the upper deck beams. The spaces between beams of the several decks not to exceed the spaces at present allowed for wood ships, as per Rule, Section 41. Each tier of beams must have stringer plates riveted on their ends, and tie-plates fore and aft, on each side of the hatchways, in accordance with the Rules for Iron Ships, and to be of the dimensions required in Table G, or of strength equal thereto.

Parties are to submit, through the resident Surveyor, their plans for attaching Iron beams to the ship's sides, for the Committee's approval.

**Section 41.** The beams of all decks to be in number and size, as hereinafter specified, and to be securely fastened to the sides either with lodging-knees of iron or wood, or with a shelf-piece and waterways, as described in Section 39\* or with a shelf-piece and knees, or with some other security equal thereto.

# WATERWAYS AND SHELVES.

The depth of waterway required for faying surface against timbers, below the underside of the planksheer, is to be as shown in Table B, to receive in and out bolts at alternate timbers, with alternate through bolts in shelf, and in clamp where there is no shelf.

Where shelves and waterways are fitted, each should equal in contents the transverse sectional area of the beams at their respective ends, as given in Table C. The breadth or faying surface of shelves and waterways to the beams must not be less than the siding given for the beams of the several decks.

A hanging knee to be also fitted to the lower side of every beam end. In such cases lodging knees may be dispensed with, except in the mast rooms.

The shelves and waterways are to have the beam ends either dowelled or dovetailed to them, and they are to be properly shifted and scarphed; if fastened with copper or yellow metal, to be bolted through the outside planking at every timber with bolts of the sizes given in Table D. The upper deck binding bolts in all cases to be driven through the outside planking.

When the bolts of the hold or lower deck waterway, shelf, spirketting, or clamp, are of *iron*, they may be driven through and clenched on the timbers of the frame, or from the frame and clenched on the waterway, shelf, spirketting, or clamp.

All vessels of 200 tons and above to have an inner waterway, as stated in Section 39.

All ships of 150 tons and above to have vertical knees to the Deck beams; and those of 200 tons and above to have vertical knees to the Hold beams, in number as shown in Table E.

#### DEPTH OF HOLD FOR SPACING OF BEAMS.

In vessels of 13 feet, and under 15 feet depth of hold, the spacing of the hold beams not to exceed 8 feet apart, and the deck beams 4 feet. Vessels of 15 feet and under 18 feet hold, the spacing not to exceed 8 feet and 4 feet apart alternately, or in that proportion; the deck beams to be placed one over every hold beam, and

\* When the shelves and waterways are fitted and bolted as described in Section 39, having also a hanging knee to the lower side of every beam end, then lodging-knees may be dispensed with, except in the mast-rooms. In Ships of 500 tons and under, where lodging-knees properly bolted are applied, the ordinary plank-clamps may be used, but the bolting of them at alternate timbers, as per Table B, cannot be dispensed with.

one in all double spaces. Vessels of 18 feet hold and above, the spacing of the beams not to exceed 4 feet 6 inches; the deck beams to be one over every hold beam.

The depth in all such cases to be determined by taking the measure from the top of the limber-strake (the thickness of which, for measurement, to be taken as prescribed in Table B) to the top of the upper deck beams.

Ships having a depth of hold, measured from the limber-strake to the under side of the lower deck beam, above 13 feet but not exceeding 15 feet, must be secured with iron riders of the sizes, and be fastened, as shown in Table F, and in number not less than one on every fourth floor, on each side, from fore side of foremast to aft side of mizen-mast, to extend from the lower deck beams downwards so as to receive not less than two bolts in a substantial part of the floors; or by orlop beams, sufficient in number and properly secured.

All ships having two decks (viz. upper and lower deck), and exceeding 24 feet in depth from the top of the limber-strake to the top of the upper deck beams, or having three decks (viz. upper, middle, and lower deck), and exceeding 24 feet in depth from the under side of the MIDDLE DECK, to have orlop beams, the number to be in no case less than one-half the number of lower deck beams in the space between the foremast and the mizenmast, except in the case of flush deck ships, when a depth of 25 feet will be allowed, provided in either case the lower hold does not exceed 15 feet, measured as above from the limber-strakes to the under side of the lower deck beam. Should a house be constructed on such flush deck ship for lodging crew or for store-room, the same not to extend within 10 feet of the stern-post.

The application of this Rule to British North American built ships, and Fir Ships, will not exempt them from the full operation of the Rule, Section 62.

Every ship exceeding 150 tons to have at least one crutch for the security of the heels of the after timber of the frame; one pair of pointers in addition to a knee at each end of the wing transom to connect the stern frame with the after-body of the ship; and a transom over the heels of the stern timbers properly kneed.

The heels of the cant timbers forward and aft to be stepped into the deadwood and bolted through.

All hatchways and mast holes to be properly framed to receive half beams where necessary, and to have mast partners to each tier of beams, except the orlop beams. The mast holes, skylights, and companions to be properly secured to the satisfaction of the Surveyors.

#### FRAME.

Section 42. All timbers of the frame, including those of the poop and forecastle, to extend to the extreme height.

The shifts of timber in vessels of 200 tons and upwards to be not less than one-seventh of their main breadth; and in ships under 200 tons, to be not less than one-sixth of their main breadth.

#### PLANKING.

Section 43. The outside planking to be of good quality, of the description prescribed in Table A, to be clear of sap and free from all defects.

The inside planking to be of the description shown in Table A, and free from all foxy, or druxy defects, and decayed knots. With regard to the ceiling plank, and the efficiency of its fastening, it will be required

that the planking shall be properly shifted and fastened so that there shall be at least either treenails or through bolts, or short bolts, in each plank of the ceiling in every timber.

Section 44. No butts to be nearer than 5 feet to each other (see Section 39, for vessels exceeding five breadths or eight and under nine depths in length), unless there be a strake wrought between them, and then a distance of 4 feet will be allowed; and no butts to be on the same timber, unless there be three strakes between, as more particularly shown in the diagram annexed (see Plate), but vessels under 200 tons will be exempted from the full operation of this rule; and in ships of larger tonnage a literal compliance with it will be dispensed with in cases wherein it may be satisfactorily proved that the departure from the rule is only partial, being confined to the ends of the ship, or the planking of the topside, and does not injuriously affect the ship's general strength; but such relaxation will not be sanctioned unless an accurate description of the shifting of the plank be transmitted by the Surveyors, to enable the Committee to form a proper judgment on the case.

The thickness of the plank, according to the tonnage of the ship, is not in any instance to be less than is prescribed in Table B.

# BREADTH OF WALES.

Section 45. The breadth of the wales in every case is to be regulated as under, viz. :-

When the extreme length of the ship, measured from the fore part of the stem to the after part of the stern-post on the range of upper deck, is six times her depth of hold (or less), the wales are to be in breadth 3 in. to every foot of the depth of hold.

When the extreme length of the ship is eight times her depth of hold, the wales are to be in breadth  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. to every foot of the depth of hold.

When the extreme length of the ship is ten times her depth of hold (or more), the wales are to be in breadth 4 in. to every foot of the depth of hold.

And other intermediate dimensions in these proportions.

# BILGE PLANKS.

The breadth of the bilge planks to be two-thirds that of the wales.

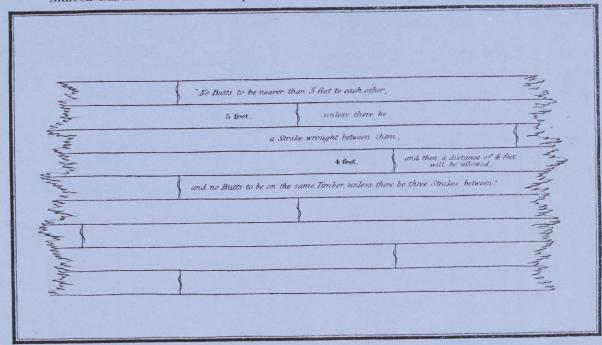
# FASTENINGS.

Section 46. Treenails to be of good quality, and of a description equal to the best material through which they pass;\* if, however, in Ships built in the British North American Colonies, or of Fir, treenails be used of materials not inferior to those comprised in line No. 2 in Table A, including Locust and all Australian and tropical hard woods of durable quality, and Beech in the bottom not higher than floor-heads, a notation of "Hard Wood Treenails" will be inserted against the Ship's name in the Register Book.

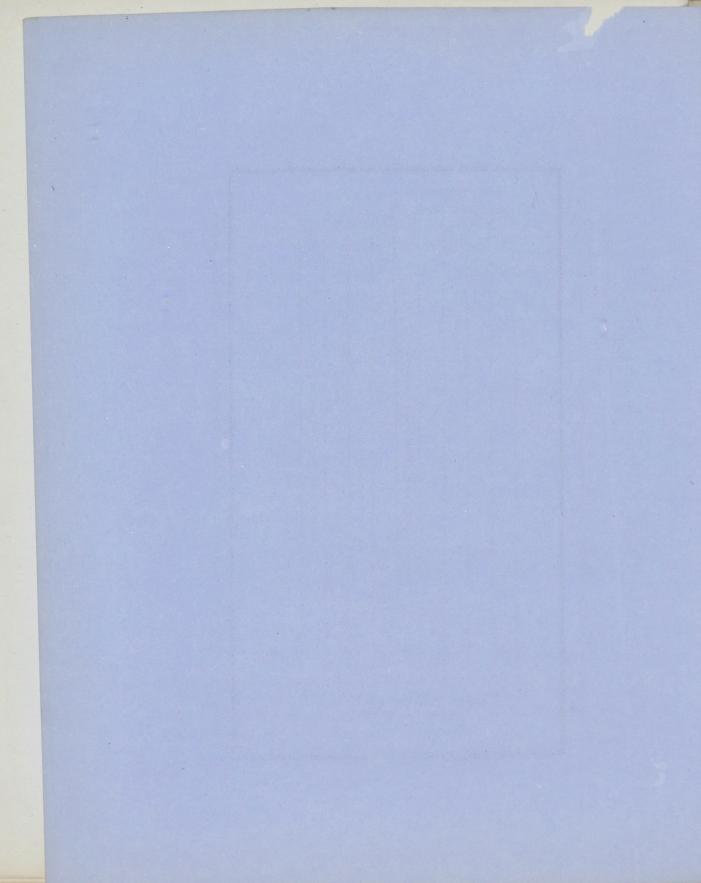
The Treenails are to be straight and circular, being either engine-turned, compressed, or planed, not graincut or knotty, and must be free from sap and tightly driven, and in all cases the treenails are to be efficiently caulked or wedged outside. In all cases in which planks above eleven inches in width shall be used, they

<sup>\*</sup> Parties desiring a modification of this requirement must make special application to the Committee in each case.

# SKETCH DESCRIPTIVE OF THE REQUIRED SHIFTING OF PLANK. Section 45 (See also Section 39)



The Sketch shows the principle on which the Butts should be arranged, so as to avoid Stepping, which is deemed bad Worlsmanship.

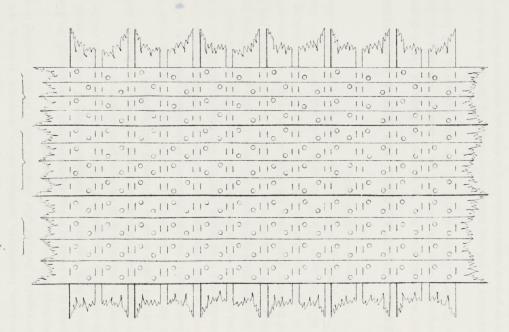


#### SKETCH SHOWING THE PROPER ARRANGEMENT OF TREENALLS OR BOLTS. SECTION 46.

Single Fastening in planks 8 inches wide & under.

Double & Single Fastening in planks above 8 inches & not above II inches.

Double Fastening in planks above Il inches.



must be double fastened; and those above eight inches in width must be treenailed double and single, except bolts intervene; and if less than that width, then to be treenailed single.

Not less than two-thirds of the treenails are to be driven through the inside planking, clamps, &c.

Every butt in each outside plank to be fastened with two bolts, one of which may be in the adjoining timber, and one to be through and clenched.\*

The bilges to be secured with bolts so placed that from the foremast, extending a distance aft equal to three-fifths of the length of the keel, there shall, in ships under 300 tons, be at least one bolt through and clenched in each first futtock; and that in ships of 300 tons and upwards there shall be at least two bolts through and clenched for each set of timbers in one or other of the thick bilge strakes.

All the bolts of the knees, breasthooks, crutches, riders, transoms, pointers, and keelsons, shelf pieces, waterways, heels of timbers against fore and after deadwood, and of all other material fastenings, are to be driven through and clenched on rings of the same metal as the bolts.

The up and down bolts in the knees to beams are not required to be through the deck, but whether clenched upon the beams, or upon the deck, they must be clenched on rings of the same metal as the bolts.

The two bolts, the nearest to the crowns of the pintles and braces of the rudder are also to be through and clenched, those through the braces to be in the main piece of stern post.

The limber strakes to be bolted down to the floors, and one bolt in every floor, on each side, if of iron may be clenched on the floors, but if of yellow metal to be through and clenched.

When the heels of the first futtocks meet at the middle line on the keel under the keelson (either with full moulding or with *butted* chocks) the through bolting of the limber strakes may be dispensed with.

When the lower deck or hold beam waterways, shelves, spirkettings, clamps and wood lodging knees, the bilge planks, limber strakes, and wood hooks, crutches and pointers, are fastened with iron, the bolts may be either driven through and clenched on the timbers of the frame, or from the timbers of the frame and clenched inside (if iron lodging knees are fitted and fastened with iron, the bolts must be driven from the inside), provided that the in and out bolts of the hanging knees to the hold or lower deck beams, and those of the knee riders, iron hooks, crutches, or pointers, where such are fitted, are of copper or yellow metal driven through and clenched on the outside plank; and also one bolt in each butt of the bottom planking from the keel to one-fifth the depth of hold below the upper side of the upper deck, and parallel thereto forward and aft, be driven through and clenched on the ceiling, to be of copper or yellow metal, and in addition, all the short bolts within the same range to be of copper or yellow metal.

## EXTRA PERIOD ALLOWED FOR METAL FASTENINGS.

Paragraph 1.—An additional year will be allowed to Ships of the A character, either on original Classification or on Restoration under the Second Rule, if fastened externally with treenails, and with copper or yellow meta bolts, to the exclusion of iron, in the outside planking, keel, keelson, deadwood, stem and

<sup>\*</sup> Where thick garboard strakes are used, they must be bolted horizontally through the keel and each other.

<sup>†</sup> Watercourses are to be properly formed at underside of all floors and futtocks at the limbers on each side of middle line, so as to allow water to reach the pumps freely.

sternpost, also in the hanging knees and riders, hooks and crutches (the bolts of which must pass through the outside planking), from the lower part of keel up to the height of one-fifth the midship depth of hold, set down below the upper side of the upper deck at the side, and parallel thereto forward and aft; above which all external bolt fastenings, and the fastenings of the deck, may be of iron, if properly galvanized. The limber, bilge, shelf or clamp, and lodging knee bolts, may be of plain iron, driven through, and clenched on the timbers of the frame, or from the timbers of the frame, and clenched inside. The whole of the remaining fastenings inside may be of plain iron. If iron lodging knees are fitted, their fastenings must be driven from the inside. The limber strakes to be bolted at every other timber, the bilge planks at every third timber, and the shelf or clamp at every timber.

In all cases through bolts must be clenched on rings of the same metal.

Paragraph 2.—That two additional years will be allowed to Ships of the A character, either on original Classification or on Restoration under the Second Rule, if fastened externally with treenails, and with copper or yellow metal bolts or dumps, to the exclusion of iron, from the lower part of keel to the waterway inclusive, and the whole of the inside bolt fastenings, including fastenings of deck, frame bolts, and bolts in iron straps on timbers, and also the chain and preventer bolts be of properly galvanized iron; but the bolts in heels of timbers abutting against deadwood, forward and aft, must be of copper or yellow metal. The limber, bilge, shelf or clamp, and lodging knee bolts, may be of properly galvanized iron if driven through and clenched on the timbers of the frame, or from the timbers of the frame and clenched inside. If iron lodging knees are fitted, their fastenings must be driven from the inside, but the whole of the bolts in the hanging knees, riders, hooks and crutches, must pass through the outside planking and be of copper or yellow metal. The limber strakes to be bolted at every other timber, the bilge planks at every third timber, and the shelf or clamp at every timber.

Paragraph 3.—That three additional years will be added on original Classification if, in lieu of treenails above the floorheads, the whole of the planking is fastened with bolts of copper or yellow metal to the waterway inclusive, and the whole of the inside bolt fastenings, including fastenings of deck, frame bolts, and bolts in iron straps on timbers, and also the chain and preventer bolts be of properly galvanized iron; but the bolts in heels of timbers abutting against deadwood, forward and aft, must be of copper or yellow metal. The whole of the bolts in the hanging and lodging knees, riders, hooks and crutches, must be through and clenched on the outside planking. In such cases of substitution the bolts must be in number the same as is already prescribed above for treenails; the proportion of through bolts must be at least two-thirds, and all the through bolts must be of malleable metal, and clenched on rings of the same metal inside.

The sizes of the copper or mixed metal bolts must be as under, viz. :-

]	In ships of	150 tons	and under	200	tons	 	 5in.	ust	
		200	ditto	350		 		mm	d.
		350	ditto	500	,,	 	 1 3 in.	ses	used.
		500	ditto	700	**	 	 	Sir	be
		700	ditto	900	"	 	15in.	lle	not
		900 ,,	and above			 	 	Sms	n

and the lengths of the short bolts not less than as follows, viz. :-

When used in plank of 21 inches, to be 7 inches long

3 ,, 8 ,, 4 ,, 10 ,, 5 ,, 12 ,,

and so on in proportion for plank of other thicknesses. The sizes of the bolts required in the several parts must not be less than is shown in Table D.

In British North American or Colonial built Ships, and all Ships wherever built, the frames of which are composed of Fir, in order to entitle them to the additional term proposed by these sections, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, the rule with reference to "Salting" (Section 37) must in all cases have been complied with originally, or during repair under the Second Rule for Restoration.

Section 47. In every case where the butt bolts are not through and clenched, One Year will be deducted from the period which would otherwise be assigned in the Classification of the vessel.

# SHIPS BUILT UNDER A ROOF.

Section 48. Ships built under a substantial and efficient roof, kept in good repair, which shall project at each end beyond the length, and on each side beyond the breadth, a quantity equal to half the breadth of the vessel, shall have One Year added to the period prescribed, provided they shall have been surveyed whilst building, and shall have occupied a period of not less than twelve months in their construction, and in which no plank, except as follows, shall have been worked until the expiration of at least three months after the frame was completed, viz.:—not more than three strakes of bilge planks, and two strakes of outside plank in the way of each tier of beams, also the clamps inside, so that the beams may be put in their places.\*

Section 49. The scantlings and dimensions for all sized vessels to be proportionately regulated, agreeably to Table B.

#### SHIPS CLASSED 11 A.

Section 50. Ships surveyed while building, in which all the materials required for a Twelve Years' Ship shall have been used, and most of the other requisites for that grade fulfilled, but which, from partial deficiencies, may not appear to be in all respects entitled to the full period, although superior to the description of a Ten Years' ship, may be marked in the book thus, 11 A; thereby denoting that they are to remain on that grade Eleven Years, provided they be kept in a state of efficient repair.

# SHIPS CLASSED 10 A.

**Section 51.** Ships surveyed while building, in which every alternate set of timbers are frame-bolted together throughout their entire lengths, and the scantling and shifts of the timbers, the thickness and shifts of the planks, and size of fastenings may be the same as are required by the Rules, and the description

<sup>\*</sup> In ships not exceeding 400 tons, a relaxation of the period herein required may be allowed (but not exceeding four months) provided application be made to the Committee, who will appoint a special survey, and who will require a report of the date when the timber was felled, its condition after being sided and moulded and stacked for seasoning, and also when in frame.

of materials prescribed in Table A shall also have been used, but in which the frame is not so well squared as is required for Twelve Years' ships, but which shall be in other respects equal thereto, shall be marked 10 A; thereby denoting that they are to remain on that grade for Ten Years, provided they be kept in a state of efficient repair.

**Section 52.** In all other cases, ships surveyed while building, and constructed of the materials of good quality, hereinafter shown in Table A, will be allowed the several terms of years respectively appointed, provided they be kept in a state of efficient repair.

### SHIPS NOT BUILT UNDER SURVEY.

All ships, not built under Survey, whether in the United Kingdom or abroad, for which a character may be claimed, must be placed in dry dock or laid on blocks in order that their bottoms may be seen and properly examined. They will also be required to have their timbers completely exposed for examination, by a plank or listing, as the Surveyor (who must be an exclusive officer of the Society) may direct, being taken out, either inside or outside, all fore and aft, on both sides, equal to one entire strake, at the first futtock heads, and another between decks. A few treenails must likewise be driven out, so that the Surveyors, from actual inspection, may be satisfied whether or not they are of the quality and make prescribed by the Rules; and the same being thus ascertained, shall be reported to the Committee, and a character assigned.

If the ship be 400 tons and upwards, the Survey must be made by two Surveyors, and their report signed accordingly.

Section 53. Ships built in the United Kingdom—or in Quebec; or St. John, New Brunswick; or Miramichi, and Northern Ports of New Brunswick, or in Prince Edward Island, or built in Nova Scotia after 1864—and not surveyed while building by the Surveyors to this Society, and all ships, the Owners or Builders of which may have refused or declined to permit them to be surveyed at the several periods prescribed by the Rules, will have One Year deducted from the period which would otherwise have been assigned, in consequence of their not having been submitted to survey during their construction.

In no case, however, will a higher grade than 10 A be assigned for wood materials to ships built in the United Kingdom which shall not have been surveyed while building.

# CONTINUATION OF SHIPS CLASSED A.

**Section 54.** If on the termination of the period of original designation, or if, at any subsequent period not exceeding two-thirds of the number of years assigned originally, or on Restoration (provided the last paragraph, Section 56, and 2nd and 3rd paragraphs, Section 59, be complied with), the Owner should wish to have his ship remain, or be replaced on the letter A, he is to send a written notice thereof to the Secretary, and the Committee shall then direct a special survey, as follows, to be held by not less than two competent persons to be appointed by the Committee, one of them to be a Surveyor, the exclusive officer of the Society.

The period assigned for Continuation will commence from the time the ship may have gone off the letter A, without regard to the date when the survey for this purpose may have been held. This period may be either one-third or two-thirds the number of years assigned originally, or on Restoration, if the last paragraph,

Section 56, or the 2nd and 3rd paragraphs of Section 57, be complied with, dependent on which of the following surveys, designated Survey No. 1, and Survey No. 2, be complied with.

Ships so Continued; shall be distinguished in the Register Book by the number of years for which the character is extended being inserted separately under the number assigned on the original character, thereby denoting that the ship has been found on survey in such good and efficient order as to entitle her to be continued for the specified number of years.

But if during the last year of the period assigned originally, or on Restoration (when the Restoration is of such a character as to allow of Continuation—see last paragraph of Section 56 and 2nd and 3rd paragraphs of Section 57), the owner of the ship shall, in consequence of her being about to proceed on a distant foreign voyage, apply to have her specially Surveyed for Continuation on the letter A, a Special Survey shall be held conformably with this Section.

Where such Continuation is assigned, the half-time survey as prescribed in Section 34 is to be held, and the vessel to be subject to an annual survey.

In cases of the repair of ships for Continuation of the A Character, materials of a lower grade than those used in the original construction of the ship will be permitted to be used, but they will be noted in the Register Book. Should the materials thus used be not removed on Restoration, the term of Restoration will be reduced, the reduction being regulated by the Mixed Material Rule, Section 34.

# SURVEY .- No. 1.

The ship must be either placed in dry dock, or laid on blocks upon ways, so that the keel may be examined.

To be scraped or dubbed bright, from the light water-mark upwards, including the planksheers and waterways, so as to expose the surface of the plank to view.\*

The hold to be cleared, and proper stages to be made both inside and outside.

All air-courses and the limbers to be cleared.

The condition of the timbers of the frame to be further ascertained, by a *new* listing not less than four inches wide being *cut* out of the ceiling at each end of the hold, on each side, between the keelson and aircourse under hold beam clamp, for one-fifth the entire length of the ship.

One treenail to be driven out from every alternate frame or fourth timber, between the upper edge of the wales and planksheers, and one from every alternate frame or fourth timber, between the upper edge of the wales and the light water-mark, and at such other parts of the bottom as the Surveyors may direct, so as to enable a judgment to be formed as to the general state of the treenails, and the timbers and planking in the treenail holes.

\* If the ship has been sheathed with wood over felt, within a period of five years, and the plank from the light water-mark upwards shall, when so sheathed, have been brightened, and the condition of the bolts, planking, treenails, and caulking ascertained, and favourably reported upon by the Surveyors, the stripping from the light water-mark upwards, may, on application to the Committee, be dispensed with, provided that the sheathing which covers the binding-bolts and raft-ports, and a strake of sheathing all fore and aft on each side under the wales be removed, and listings of sheathing be cut out at hood ends; and the planking, fastenings, and caulking so exposed, shall prove to be in good condition; but whenever the sheathing is removed, the outside planking is to be scraped or dubbed bright, and examined as prescribed by the above Rule.

If the ship has been sheathed with metal within a period of two years, and it shall appear to the Surveyors that stripping from the light water-mark upwards may be dispensed with, the case will receive due consideration on application to the Committee.

Bolts, if of iron, in number not less in any case than six on each side, in the range of each tier of beams, to be driven out in ships of 500 tons and under, and increased in number in proportion to the size of the ship.

If the fastenings in the range of the lower deck be of iron not through the outside planking, one plank on either side is to be removed, so that the condition of the fastenings may be ascertained; if they are not in a satisfactory condition, the vessel must be through-bolted in these parts, as the Surveyors may direct.

All treenails, bolts, and listings, removed for the examination of the vessel's condition to be from such parts as the Surveyors may direct.

Where the middle line bolts are of iron, their condition is to be ascertained; but if this be not practicable, additional bolts of sufficient size must be driven through the keelson, floors, and keel, in each alternate frame, also through the stem, apron, sternpost, and deadwood.

All yellow metal bolts to be tested where practicable, to ascertain if any are broken.

The condition of the oakum and caulking to be ascertained.

The windlass to be unhung, and its wood lining stripped.

The cables and general equipment to be attended to, as prescribed in Sections 71 to 76.

The attention of the Surveyors shall then be particularly directed to the state of the upper or main deck and comings, the upper and lower deck bolts, whether of iron or copper, and the outside planks through which they pass, the planksheers, waterways, and beams, so far as they can be examined; the stem, apron, hawse-timbers, knight-heads, breasthooks, sternpost, inner-post, and transoms; the floors, keelsons, and keel; the rudder and windlass; the planking outside and inside, and the treenails; the frame and inner surface of the outside planking, where they can be seen; and the sheer and general form of the ship.

The ship to be efficiently repaired with suitable materials.

The Surveyors on these points shall transmit to the Committee a detailed report, accompanied by such observations as may occur to them, from inspection of the ship, or from information of the repairs she may have received. If, from the report of such Special Survey, the ship shall appear to be in a sound and efficient state, the Committee shall continue such Ship on the letter A, for such further period as they may think fit, not exceeding, however, one-third of the number of years which had been assigned originally, or on Restoration. No Ship, however, can have a continuation of the A Character after Restoration unless the last paragraph, Section 56, or the 2nd and 3rd paragraphs of Section 57, be complied with.

Ships classed A for a less period than six years, will be allowed a Continuation of two years, provided that, in addition to the above requirements the Owner shall have removed a plank in each buttock.

Ships built in the British North American Colonies will have to comply with the Rules, Section 63.

If, however, at the time of the above Survey, or at any time during the term of Continuation, the ship be diagonally doubled according to Section 68; then, in the case of ships built of wood materials of the 5 years' grade and under, they will be allowed 2 years additional on account of such diagonal doubling; those built of materials exceeding 5 and under 12 years' grade will be allowed 3 years additional, and those built of 12 years' materials and upwards, 4 years additional; provided a strake all fore and aft at the upper edge of the doubling, or the planksheer be removed.

#### SURVEY No. 2.

For the purpose of holding such Survey, the ship must be placed in dry dock, or laid on blocks upon ways, so that the keel may be examined.

All sheathing (wood or metal) to be entirely stripped off the bottom, and elsewhere.\*

All the outside planking from the light water-mark upwards, including the planksheers and waterways, to be scraped or dubbed bright.

The hold to be cleared, and proper stages made both inside and outside.

All air-courses and the limbers to be cleared.

The condition of the timbers of the frame to be further ascertained by the removal of all the treenails in one strake in the topsides fore and aft on each side, and by the removal of two planks on each side above the wales.

In addition, a plank to be removed in each bow and each buttock.

One treenail to be driven out from every alternate frame or fourth timber between the upper edge of the wales and the light water-mark, and at such other parts of the topsides and bottom as the Surveyors may direct, so as to enable a judgment to be formed as to the general state of the treenails, and the timbers and planking in the treenail holes.

If the *whole* of the treenails from the light water-mark upwards have to be renewed, the removal of a plank in each bow and buttock will be sufficient, provided the timbers in the treenail holes be examined, and found in good condition.

Bolts, if of iron, in number not less in any case than six on each side, in the range of each tier of beams to be driven out in ships of 500 tons and under, and increased in number in proportion to the size of the ship.

If the fastenings in the range of the lower deck be of iron, not through the outside planking, one plank on either side is to be removed, so that the condition of the fastenings may be ascertained; if they are not in a satisfactory condition, the vessel must be through-bolted in these parts, as the Surveyors may direct.

Where the middle line bolts are of iron, their condition is to be ascertained; but if this be not practicable, additional bolts of sufficient size must be driven through the keelson, floors, and keel in each alternate frame, also through the stem, apron, sternpost, and deadwood.

Plank, or a *new* listing of ceiling of sufficient breadth (not less than 4 inches wide), at the discretion of the Surveyor, to be cut out of the ceiling in the range of the floor-heads, or at such height as may, in the judgment of the Surveyors, best expose the timbers of the frame to view, at each end of the hold on each side for one-fifth the entire length of the ship, and for the remaining three-fifths of the ship's length, the state of the timbers to be ascertained by driving out a treenail from every fourth timber in one or other of the strakes of bilge

<sup>\*</sup> If the ship has been sheathed with wood over felt, within a period of five years, and the plank shall, when so sheathed, have been brightened, and the condition of the bolts, planking, treenails, and caulking ascertained and favourably reported upon by the Surveyors, the stripping of the wood sheathing may, on application to the Committee, be dispensed with, provided that the sheathing which covers the binding bolts and raft ports, and a strake of sheathing all fore and aft on each side under the wales be removed, and listing of sheathing be cut out at hood ends; and the planking, fastenings, and caulking so exposed, shall prove to be in good condition; but whenever it is removed, the outside planking is to be scraped or dubbed bright, and examined as prescribed by the above Rule.

planking. If the Ship Owner should prefer it, planking may be removed *outside* at each end of the ship in the range of the floor-heads.

In order to ascertain the condition of the Upper Deck beam ends, a strake of deck next the waterways on each side to be taken out, except where it is covered by a poop or a forecastle; and where this exception arises, the strake should be removed as far aft as the first beam within the poop, and as far forward as the first beam within the forecastle. On the decks below, as well as on the Upper Deck beyond the above limits, the plank need not be removed, provided the beams be tested by boring and sounding, and be found good.

In British North American built ships and Fir Ships a strake of deck next the waterways on each side is to be taken out.

All treenails, bolts, listings, and planking, removed for the examination of the vessel's condition, to be from such parts as the Surveyors may direct.

All yellow metal bolts to be tested where practicable, to ascertain if any are broken.

The condition of the oakum and caulking to be ascertained.

The windlass to be unhung, and its wood lining stripped.

The anchors, cables, and general equipment, to be attended to as prescribed in Sections 71 to 76.

The attention of the Surveyors shall then be particularly directed to the state of the upper or main deck and comings, the upper and lower deck bolts, whether of iron or copper, and the outside planks through which they pass; the planksheers, waterways, and beams, so far as they can be examined; the stem, apron, hawse-timbers, knight-heads, breast-hooks, stern-post, inner-post, and transoms; the floors and keelson; the keel, rudder, and windlass; the planking outside and inside, and the treenails; the frame and inner surface of the outside planking, where they can be seen; and the sheer and general form of the ship.

The Ship to be efficiently repaired with suitable materials.

The Surveyors on these points shall transmit to the Committee a detailed report, accompanied by such observations as may occur to them, from inspection of the ship, or from information of the repairs she may have received. If, from the report of such Special Survey, the ship shall appear to be in a sound and thoroughly efficient state, the Committee shall Continue such ship on the letter A for such further period as they may think fit, not exceeding, however, two-thirds of the number of years which had been assigned originally, or on Restoration. No Ship, however, can have a Continuation of the A Character after Restoration unless the last paragraph, Section 56, or the 2nd and 3rd paragraphs of Section 57, be complied with.

If, however, at the time of the above Survey, or at any time during the term of Continuation, the ship be diagonally doubled, and the other requirements be complied with, according to Section 68, then, in case of ships built of wood materials of the 5 years' grade and under, they will be allowed 2 years additional on account of such diagonal doubling; those built of materials exceeding the 5 and under 12 years' grade will be allowed 3 years additional; and those built of 12 years' materials and upwards, 4 years additional.

If such extended term be given for the doubling, the materials used in the repairs must be equal in grade to those required in the original construction of the ship, or she will be liable to a reduced class, regulated by the Mixed Material Rule, Section 34.

# RESTORATION OF SHIPS TO THE CHARACTER A.

**Section 55.** If at any age of a vessel the Owner be desirous to have his ship Restored to the A character, such Restoration will be granted for a period not exceeding one-half of the term originally assigned, the same to be calculated from the date of such repairs; provided that a special survey as hereafter described be held by two Surveyors, one of them to be an exclusive Officer of the Society, and that all repairs found necessary be completed to their satisfaction.

If at the expiration of such Restoration, the Owner be desirous to have his ship again Restored, she must be subjected to the requirements of the second Rule for Restoration.

# REQUISITES FOR RESTORATION.—FIRST RULE.\*

**Section 56.** The ship must be placed in dry dock, or laid on blocks upon ways, so that the keel may be examined.

All sheathing (wood and metal) to be entirely stripped off the bottom and elsewhere.

All the outside planking from the light water-mark upwards, including the waterways, poop and forecastle planksheers, the stem, knight-heads and hawse-timbers, and the stempost and rudder, where exposed; also the shelves, clamps, hold beams, waterways, all inside planking, and the keelson to be scraped or dubbed bright.

The hold to be cleared, and proper stages made both inside and outside.

All air-courses and the limbers to be cleared. The condition of the timbers of the frame to be further ascertained by the removal of one strake of topside planking all fore and aft on each side.

In addition, a plank to be removed in each bow and each buttock.

In all cases the outside planks through which the chain and preventer bolts pass, must be removed.

In flush-decked ships all the planksheer and spirketting to be removed, but in ships having a poop or top-gallant forecastle, it will only be necessary to remove the planksheer and spirketting between these, and the mouldings in continuation of the planksheer forward and aft, or a portion of topside planking extending from the fore part of the poop aft, and from the after part of the top-gallant forecastle forward.

One treenail to be driven out from every alternate frame or fourth timber between the upper edge of the wales and the planksheer, and one from every alternate frame or fourth timber between the upper edge of the wales and the light water-mark, also one to be driven out from every fourth timber for half the vessel's length amidships on each side at the bilge, and at such other parts of the vessel as the Surveyors may direct, in order that the state of the treenails, and the timbers and planking in the treenail holes, may be ascertained.

Bolts, if of iron, in number not less in any case than six on each side, in the range of each tier of beams, to be driven out in ships of 500 tons and under, and increased in number in proportion to the size of the ship.

If the fastenings in the range of the lower deck be of iron not through the outside planking, one plank on each side is to be removed, so that the condition of these fastenings may be ascertained; if they are not in a satisfactory condition, the vessel must be through bolted in these parts as the Surveyors may direct.

<sup>\*</sup> In the case of Restoration of ships previously doubled, or ships of peculiar construction, special application may be made to the Committee.

Where the middle-line bolts are of iron, their condition is to be ascertained; but if this be not practicable, additional bolts of sufficient size must be driven through the keelson, floors, and keel, in each alternate frame, also through the stem, apron, sternpost, and deadwood.

A strake of ceiling to be removed all fore and aft, in the range of the first futtock heads, or at such height forward and aft as may, in the judgment of the Surveyors, best expose the timbers of the frame and chocks to view.

One plank of ceiling on each side at the floor-heads to be removed.

In order to ascertain the condition of the deck beam ends, a strake of deck next the main or inner waterway to be removed from each tier of beams, excepting that in ships having a poop or a top-gallant forecastle, the upper deck need not be removed abaft the first beam within the poop, or before the first beam within the forecastle; provided the remainder of the upper deck beams under the poop and forecastle be tested by boring and sounding, and be found good.

All treenails, bolts, listings, and planking, removed for the examination of the vessel's condition, to be from such parts as the Surveyors may direct.

All yellow metal bolts to be tested, where practicable, to ascertain if any are broken.

The condition of the oakum and caulking to be ascertained.

The windlass to be unhung, and its wood lining stripped.

The anchors, cables, and general equipment to be attended to as prescribed in Sections 71 to 76.

When in the state above described, the ship is to be submitted to a special survey and examination, at which the attention of the Surveyors is to be particularly directed to the state of the upper or main deck and comings, the upper and lower deck bolts, whether of iron or copper, and the planks through which they pass; the waterways and beams so far as they can be examined; the stem, apron, hawse-timbers, knight-heads, breasthooks, sternpost and transoms; the floors, keelson, and keel; the rudder and all its parts and hangings; the planking outside and inside, and the treenails; the frame and inner surface of the outside planking, where they can be seen; and the sheer and general form of the ship.

If, after the above examination, the Owner should consent to take out all planks, timbers, beams, knees, waterways, fastenings, and other parts that may be found defective, or objected to, and replace them with materials of the same species, or of equal quality to that required in vessels of two-thirds the number of years (by their timber material) of the ship's original construction, then such ships to be entitled to be Restored for a period not exceeding one-half the number of years originally assigned.

If, however, in addition to the above, or at any time during the term of Restoration, the ship be diagonally doubled, according to Section 68, then in the case of ships built of the 5 years' grade and under, 2 years additional will be allowed; if built of materials exceeding the 5 and under the 12 years' grade, 3 years additional; and if of 12 years' material, 4 years additional will be allowed.\*

Ships Restored, to be subject to annual survey, and also to a half-time survey, as prescribed in Section 34.

Ships of 300 tons or above, Restored according to the foregoing Rule, will not be allowed a Continuation

<sup>\*</sup> It is understood, however, that no Ship which has already-had a prolonged term for doubling, can again claim on Continuation, or on Restoration.

of the A Character at the expiration of the Restoration, unless they be diagonally doubled as prescribed in Section 68. But if they be under 300 tons, and exceeding 20 years of age, to be allowed a Continuation, the bottom planking must either be doubled, as prescribed in Section 68, or else renewed for half the length amidships from the second futtock-heads to the keel, in addition to the other requirements of Section 54.

#### SECOND RULE.

Section 57. If, at any age of a vessel, the owner be desirous to have his ship Restored to the A character for a longer period than one-half her original classification, she must be subjected to the Special Survey hereafter described, to be held by two Surveyors, one of them to be an exclusive Officer of the Society, and all repairs found necessary must be completed to their satisfaction.

If the vessel be 300 tons or above, she must be diagonally doubled, as per Section 68, unless the whole of the planking from the keel to the height of the second futtock-heads be renewed,\* when the doubling may be dispensed with.

But if she be under 300 tons, and exceeding twenty years of age, she must have the bottom planking renewed\* for one-half the length amidships from the second futtock-heads to the keel, or be diagonally doubled, as per Section 68.

Vessels which have undergone this rule, will be entitled to be Restored for a period not exceeding two-thirds the number of years originally assigned (exclusive of any period which might have been previously assigned for doubling), and in addition, if the vessel be at this time diagonally doubled, in accordance with the Rules, Section 68, the term prescribed for such doubling will be allowed.†

When extensive repairs are effected under this rule, and a large proportion of low class materials has been removed and replaced by wood of a higher grade, then, if additional fastenings have been introduced, and the workmanship is of a superior description, the vessel will receive the same consideration with a view to assigning her an improved Class under the Mixed Material Rule, Section 34, as in ships on their original construction.

# REQUISITES FOR RESTORATION .- SECOND RULE . ‡

Section 58. The Ship must be placed in dry dock or laid on blocks upon ways, so that the keel may be examined.

All sheathing (wood and metal) to be entirely stripped off the bottom and elsewhere.

The hold to be cleared, and proper stages made both inside and outside.

All the outside planking from the lower part of the chocks at floor-heads, upwards, the stem, knight-heads, hawse-timbers, sternpost, and rudder where exposed; also the shelves, clamps, bilge planks, ceiling, and keelsons, to be scraped or dubbed bright.

All air-courses and the limbers to be cleared.

The upper deck waterways, spirketting, planksheers, sheerstrakes, and topside planks, through which the upper deck shelf lodging knee and waterway bolts pass, to be removed.

Two planks in each bow and each buttock to be removed.

- \* If the outside planking shall have been recently renewed, the Committee will be prepared to give consideration to any application that may be made to them for a relaxation of the requirements above stated.
- † In the case of Restoration of ships previously doubled, or ships of peculiar construction, special application may be made to the Committee.
- ‡ If the Vessel be Salted in accordance with Section 37 during repairs under the Second Rule for Restoration, she will be allowed the advantage of the Rule for Salting.

In all cases the outside planks through which the chain and preventer bolts pass, must be removed.

If the bolts in the range of the lower-deck be iron, the outside planks through which they pass must be removed.

One treenail to be driven out from every alternate frame or fourth timber between the upper edge of the wales and the planksheer, and one from every alternate frame or fourth timber between the upper edge of the wales and the light water-mark, also one to be driven out from every fourth timber, for half the vessel's length amidships on each side at the bilge, and at such other parts of the vessel as the Surveyor may direct, in order that the state of the treenails and the timbers and planking in the treenail holes may be ascertained.

If the fastenings in the range of the lower deck be of *iron*, not through the outside planking, one plank on each side is to be removed, so that the condition of these fastenings may be ascertained; if they are not in a satisfactory condition, the vessel must be through bolted in these parts as the Surveyors may direct.

Where the middle line bolts are of iron, their condition is to be ascertained, but if this be not practicable, additional bolts of sufficient size, must be driven through the keelson, floors, and keel in each alternate frame, also through the stem, apron, sternpost, and deadwood.

Two strakes of ceiling in the range of the first futtock-heads, and one strake in the range of the floor heads, to be removed on each side all fore and aft.

A strake of upper deck plank next the hatchways to be removed all fore and aft.

A strake of deck next the waterway or spirketting, on the hold or lower deck beams, to be removed.

All treenails, bolts, listings, and planking, removed for the examination of the vessel's condition, to be from such parts as the Surveyors may direct.

All yellow metal bolts to be tested where practicable, to ascertain if any are broken.

The condition of the oakum and caulking to be ascertained.

The windlass to be unhung, and its wood lining stripped.

The anchors, cables, and general equipment to be attended to as prescribed in Sections 71 to 76.

When in the state above described, the ship to be submitted to a special survey and examination, at which the attention of the Surveyors is to be particularly directed to the state of the upper deck and comings, the upper and lower deck binding bolts, whether of iron or copper, and the planks through which they pass; the beams, stem, apron, hawse-timbers, knight-heads, breasthooks, stempost, inner-post, and transoms; the floors, keelson and keel; the rudder and all its parts and hangings; the planking outside and inside and the treenails; the frame and inner surface of the outside planking, where they can be seen; and the sheer and general form of the ship.

If, after the above examination, the Owner should consent to take out all planks, timbers, beams, knees, fastenings, and other parts that may be found defective, or objected to, and replace them with materials of the same species, or of equal quality with those of which the ship was originally constructed (if lower grade material be used, she will be liable to a reduced class, regulated by the Mixed Material Rule, Section 34), and she be diagonally doubled as per Section 68, then she will be entitled to be Restored for a period not exceeding two-thirds the number of years assigned originally, and the term allowed for doubling, viz., 2 years additional if built of wood materials of the 5 years' grade and under; 3 years additional, if built of materials exceeding the 5 years' and under the 12 years' grade; and 4 years additional, if built of 12 years' materials or above.

Ships thus Restored to be subject to annual survey, and to the half-time survey, as prescribed in Section 34.

#### CONTINUATION ON RESTORATION.

Section 59. Ships which have been doubled when Restored (or in which the requirements of the last paragraph, Section 56, or the second and third paragraphs of Section 57, have been complied with) shall be entitled to Continuation, subject to the same conditions of survey and examination as are prescribed for ships proposed to be Continued at the expiration of the period first assigned to them (Section 54); but in like manner, the term of such extended Continuation shall be limited to a period not exceeding one-third or two-thirds of the number of years for which the ships may respectively have been Restored (exclusive of time allowed for doubling), without any reference whatever to the period originally assigned to them.

# EXPIRATION OF CHARACTER.

At the termination of the several periods assigned to ships for remaining on the Character A, or A in Red, they will have the word "expired" inserted against them; and if not surveyed prior to the reprinting of the Register Book, they will appear without any character.\*

But if during the *last year* of the period assigned to them, the Owners of a ship shall, in consequence of her being about to proceed on a distant foreign voyage, apply to have her surveyed for Continuation on the letter A, or for the Character A in Red, a special survey shall be held conformably to the Rules, Sections 54 or 60 as the case may be; and if from the report of such special survey, the ship shall appear to be in all respects in a sound and efficient state, such as is required by those Rules, the Committee shall, from the period at which the ship's character would terminate, continue her on the letter A, or assign to her the Character A in Red in accordance with the Rules referred to.

### SHIPS CLASSED A, IN RED.

Section 60. Ships found on survey to be of a superior description, being fit for the safe conveyance of dry and perishable goods to and from all parts of the world, subject to the following conditions, shall be classed A in Red, as the Second description of the First class.

In all cases in which the Owner may claim this character, the ship must undergo a special survey by two Surveyors (to be appointed in every instance by the Committee), one of whom shall be an exclusive officer of the Society.

Then if the following Survey, designated Survey No. 1, be complied with within twelve months of the expiration of the Character A, either on original Classification, Continuation, or Restoration, one-third of the

\* The terms of years assigned to ships on the Character A, launched previously to the 1st July, 1859, also of ships launched during the first six months of the years 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863, will expire on the 31st December of the last year of the periods assigned to them respectively.

The terms assigned to ships launched during the *last* six months of the years 1859, 1860, 1861, and 1862, will expire on the 30th June next after the last year of the periods assigned to them respectively.

In the case of ships launched on and after the 1st July, 1863, the period originally assigned to them on the A 1 character, will in every case *date from the month* in which the vessel may be launched, and will expire at the end of the corresponding month in the year at which the period assigned terminates.

number of years assigned originally, or such as might have been assigned, will be granted from the date of such Survey.

If at any time the following Survey, designated Survey No. 2, be complied with, a period of two-thirds the number of years assigned originally, or such as might have been assigned, will be granted from the date of such Survey.

In the repair of vessels for the above character, no materials may be used of a description inferior to those allowed in new ships for the six years' grade, except in the case of vessels originally classed for a shorter period than six years, when materials equal to those used in the original construction will be permitted.

# FIRST SURVEY FOR A, IN RED.

The ship must be either placed in dry dock or laid on blocks, upon ways so that the keel may be examined. To be scraped or dubbed bright from the light water-mark upwards, including the planksheers and waterways, so as to expose the surface of the plank to view.\*

The hold to be cleared, and proper stages to be made both inside and outside.

All air-courses and the limbers to be cleared.

The condition of the timbers of the frame to be further ascertained by a new listing not less than 4 inches wide, being cut out of the ceiling at each end of the hold on each side, between the keelson and air-course under the hold-beam clamp, for one-fifth the entire length of the ship.

One treenail to be driven out from every alternate frame or fourth timber between the upper edge of the wales and the planksheers, and one from every alternate frame or fourth timber between the upper edge of the wales and the light water-mark, and at such other parts of the bottom as the Surveyors may direct, so as to enable a judgment to be formed as to the general state of the treenails, and the timbers, and planking in the treenail holes.

Bolts, if of iron, in number not less in any case than six on each side, in the range of each tier of beams to be driven out in ships of 500 tons and under, and increased in number in proportion to the size of the ship.

If the fastenings in the range of the lower deck be of iron not through the outside planking, one plank on either side is to be removed, so that the condition of the fastenings may be ascertained; if they are not in a satisfactory condition, the vessel must be through-bolted in these parts, as the Surveyors may direct.

All treenails, bolts, and listings, removed for the examination of the vessel's condition, to be from such parts as the Surveyors may direct.

\* If the ship has been sheathed with wood over felt, within a period of five years, and the plank from the light water-mark upwards shall, when so sheathed, have been brightened, and the condition of the bolts, planking, treenails, and caulking ascertained, and favourably reported upon by the Surveyors; the stripping from the light water-mark upwards may, on application to the Committee, be dispensed with, provided that the sheathing which covers the raft-ports and binding-bolts, and a strake of sheathing all fore and aft on each side under the wales be removed, and listings of sheathing be cut out at hood ends, and the planking, fastenings, and caulking so exposed shall prove to be in good condition; but whenever the sheathing is removed, the outside planking is to be scraped or dubbed bright, and examined as prescribed by the above Rule.

If the ship has been sheathed with metal within a period of two years, and it shall appear to the Surveyors that stripping from the light water-mark upwards may be dispensed with, the case will receive due consideration on application to the Committee.

Where the middle line bolts are of iron, their condition is to be ascertained; but if this be not practicable, additional bolts, of sufficient size, must be driven through the keelson, floors, and keel in each alternate frame, also through the stem, apron, sternpost, and deadwood.

All yellow metal bolts to be tested where practicable, to ascertain if any are broken.

The condition of the oakum and caulking to be ascertained.

The windlass to be unhung, and its wood lining stripped.

The anchors, cables, and general equipment to be attended to as prescribed in Sections 71 to 76.

The attention of the Surveyors shall then be particularly directed to the state of the upper or main deck and comings; the upper and lower deck bolts, whether of iron or copper, and the planks through which they pass; the planksheers, waterways, and beams, so far as they can be examined; the stem, apron, hawse-timbers, knight-heads, breasthooks, sternpost, inner-post, and transoms; the floors, keelsons, and keel; the rudder and windlass; the planking outside and inside, and the treenails; the frame and inner surface of the outside planking, where they can be seen; and the sheer and general form of the ship.

The ship to be efficiently repaired with suitable materials.

The term for which a vessel may be assigned the Character A in Red, upon a compliance with the foregoing requirements, will not exceed one-third the number of years of that assigned originally, or such as might have been assigned, subject to the usual annual survey, and also to the half-time survey, as prescribed in Section 34.

If, however, in addition to the above, the ship be diagonally doubled according to Section 68, then, in the case of ships built of wood materials of the 5 years' grade and under, they will be allowed 2 years additional on account of such diagonal doubling; those built of materials exceeding the 5 and under the 12 years' grade, will be allowed 3 years additional; and those built of 12 years' materials and upwards, 4 years additional,\* provided a strake all fore and aft at the upper edge of the doubling, or the planksheers, be removed.

# SECOND SURVEY FOR A, IN RED.

For the purpose of holding such Survey, the ship must be placed in dry dock, or laid on blocks upon ways, so that the keel may be examined.

All sheathing (wood and metal) to be entirely stripped off the bottom and elsewhere.†

All the outside planking, from the light water-mark upwards, including the planksheers and waterways, to be scraped or dubbed bright.

The hold to be cleared, and proper stages made both inside and outside.

All air-courses and the limbers to be cleared.

- \* In the case of ships previously doubled, or ships of peculiar construction, special application may be made to the Committee.
- † If the ship has been sheathed with wood over felt, within a period of five years, and the plank shall, when so sheathed, have been brightened, and the condition of the bolts, planking, treenails, and caulking ascertained and favourably reported upon by the Surveyors, the stripping of the wood sheathing may, on application to the Committee, be dispensed with; provided that the sheathing, which covers the binding bolts and raft ports, and a strake of sheathing all fore and aft on each side under the wales be removed, and listing of sheathing be cut out at hood ends; and the planking, fastenings, and caulking so exposed, shall prove to be in good condition; but whenever it is removed, the outside planking is to be scraped or dubbed bright, and examined as prescribed by the above Rule.

The condition of the timbers of the frame to be further ascertained by the removal of all the treenails in one strake in the topsides fore and aft, on each side, and by the removal of two planks on each side above the wales.

In addition, a plank to be removed in each bow and each buttock.

One treenail to be driven out from every alternate frame or fourth timber, between the upper edge of the wales and the light water-mark, and at such other parts of the topsides and bottom as the Surveyors may direct, so as to enable a judgment to be formed as to the general state of the treenails, and the timbers and planking in the treenail holes.

If the whole of the treenails from the light water-mark upwards have to be renewed, the removal of a plank in each bow and buttock will be sufficient, provided the timbers in the treenail-holes be examined and found in good condition.

Bolts, if of iron, in number not less in any case than six on each side, in the range of each tier of beams to be driven out in ships of 500 tons and under, and increased in number in proportion to the size of the ship.

If the fastenings in the range of the lower deck be of iron not through the outside planking, one plank on either side is to be removed, so that the condition of the fastenings may be ascertained; if they are not in a satisfactory condition, the vessel must be through-bolted in these parts, as the Surveyors may direct.

Where the middle-line bolts are of iron, their condition is to be ascertained; but if this be not practicable, additional bolts of sufficient size must be driven through the keelson, floors, and keel in each alternate frame, also through the stem, apron, sternpost, and deadwood.

Plank, or a new listing of ceiling, of sufficient breadth (not less than four inches wide), at the discretion of the Surveyor, to be cut out of the ceiling in the range of the floor-heads, or at such height as may in the judgment of the Surveyors best expose the timbers of the frame to view, at each end of the hold for one-fifth the entire length of the ship, and for the remaining three-fifths of the ship's length the state of the timbers to be ascertained by driving out a treenail from every fourth timber in one or other of the strakes of the bilge planking. If the Ship Owner should prefer it, planking may be removed outside, at each end of the ship, in the range of the floor-heads.

In order to ascertain the condition of the upper deck beam ends, a strake of deck next the waterways on each side to be taken out, except where it is covered by a poop or a forecastle, and where this exception arises the strake should be removed as far aft as the first beam within the poop, and as far forward as the first beam within the forecastle. On the decks below, as well as on the upper deck beyond the above limits, the plank need not be removed provided the beams be tested by boring and sounding and be found good.

In British North American built Ships and Fir Ships a strake of deck next the waterways on each side is to be taken out.

All treenails, bolts, listings, and planking removed for the examination of the vessel's condition, to be from such parts as the Surveyors may direct.

All yellow metal bolts to be tested where practicable, to ascertain if any are broken.

The condition of the oakum and caulking to be ascertained.

The windlass to be unhung, and its wood lining stripped.

The anchors, cables, and general equipment to be attended to as prescribed in Sections 71 to 76.

The attention of the Surveyors shall then be particularly directed to the state of the upper or main deck and comings; the upper and lower deck bolts, whether of iron or copper, and the planks through which they pass; the planksheers, waterways, and beams, so far as they can be examined; the stem, apron, hawse-timbers, knight-heads, breasthooks, sternpost, inner-post, and transoms; the floors, keelsons, and keel; the rudder and windlass; the planking outside and inside, and the treenails; the frame and inner surface of the outside planking, where they can be seen; and the sheer and general form of the ship.

The ship to be efficiently repaired with suitable materials.

To entitle them to continue this Character, such ships will be required, in addition to the usual annual survey, to undergo the half-time survey as prescribed in Section 34, and to undergo a special re-survey as prescribed above, within a period (from the date of the last special re-survey) not exceeding two-thirds of the several terms of years originally assigned to them, or earlier, if, in the judgment of the Surveyors, upon a careful examination of the ship, the same shall appear to them to be necessary.

If, however, in addition to the above, the ship be diagonally doubled, and the other requirements be complied with, according to Section 68, then, in case of ships built of wood materials of the 5 years' grade and under, they will be allowed 2 years additional on account of such diagonal doubling; those built of materials exceeding the 5 and under the 12 years' grade, will be allowed 3 years additional; and those built of 12 years' materials and upwards, 4 years additional,\*

#### SHIPS CLASSED Æ.

**Section 61.** Ships that have passed the prescribed age for the A character, but have not undergone the repairs which would have entitled them to be Continued or Restored; or having been Continued or Restored, or classed A in Red, and the additional period thus assigned expired, and also such ships as have never had an original character, which shall be found on survey fit for the conveyance of dry and perishable goods on shorter voyages, and for the conveyance of cargoes not in their nature subject to sea-damage on any voyage, shall be distinguished by the diphthong Æ, upon compliance with the undermentioned Survey.

# SURVEY.

The ship to be placed on blocks so that the keel and bottom may be seen and properly examined, and the caulking tested; the hold to be cleared and proper stages made both inside and outside; the limbers, and all air courses to be cleared; and a listing to be cut out of the ceiling, not less than four inches wide, in the range of the floor-heads or at such height as may, in the judgment of the Surveyor, best expose the timbers of the frame to view, at each end of the hold on each side for one-fifth the extreme length of the vessel; the outside planking to be scraped bright where the Surveyors may consider it to be necessary from any apparent defect; bolts of lower deck (if of iron) in number not less than six on each side, and treenails in number not less than twelve on each side, to be driven out at various parts of the ship.

The attention of the Surveyors is to be then particularly directed to the state of the upper or main deck

<sup>\*</sup> In the case of ships previously doubled, or ships of peculiar construction, special application may be made to the Committee.

and comings, the upper and lower deck bolts, whether of iron or copper, and the outside planks through which they pass, and to all other parts of the ship, so far as they can be examined.

The windlass to be unhung and its wood lining stripped; and the chain cables to be removed from the lockers and ranged, and, with the anchors and general equipment, examined so as to be satisfactorily reported upon.

If the Æ character be then assigned, it shall be continued, subject to an annual survey for a period not exceeding four years, at the expiration of which time the Character will be discontinued unless the vessel be again submitted to a similar Special Survey.\*

### BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN AND ALL FIR SHIPS.+

**Section 62.** Ships built in the British North American Colonies, and all ships wherever built, the frames of which are composed of *Fir*, of 400 tons and above, shall, in order to entitle them to be classed in the Register Book of the Society, be secured in their bilges by the application of iron knee riders, or hanging knees and riders to cover the joints of the floor and futtock heads, to extend from the height of the hold beams to the floors so as to receive not less than two bolts in a substantial part of the floors.

The number of iron knees and riders to be not less than one of each to every hold or lower deck beam on each side. The knees to be connected with the riders or not, at the option or convenience of the Owners; but if not so connected, the side arms of the knees are to be of the length and to be fastened as prescribed in Table F.

The number of knees to each deck, and of riders, also their dimensions, and number of bolts, are fully explained in Table F.

All ships built in the Colonies will be considered as "iron fastened" in their centre lines, unless it shall be satisfactorily shown to the contrary, either by the exposure of some of the bolts, or by a certificate to be produced from the Builders.

Ships which proceed to sea without being fastened with the iron knees and riders prescribed by the Rules,‡ will have One Year deducted from the period to which they would otherwise be entitled to be classed in the Register Book.

# BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN BUILT SHIPS, Æ CLASS.

Section 63. All British North American built ships, which have gone, or may go off the List of Ships of the A character, or which may be of an age exceeding the period for which they might have had claims to be put upon that grade (whether classed or not), shall, as from time to time they come under examination, be subjected to a careful survey, to be made by one of the Surveyors to this Society;—and no further character shall be assigned them unless a survey shall be held as follows; either by removing planking outside, equal in breadth to an entire strake, for one-fifth the length of the vessel forward and aft on both sides, or by cutting listings inside five inches wide to the same extent in the fore and after bodies in line

<sup>\*</sup> For Doubling of ships of the above Class, see Section 68.

<sup>†</sup> See also Section 39, paragraph 5.

<sup>‡</sup> This applies not only to British North American ships, but to all wooden vessels.

with the upper turn of bilges, or at such height as may, in the judgment of the Surveyors, best expose the timbers of the frame to view, and for the remaining three-fifths of the vessel amidships the state of the timbers to be ascertained by driving out a treenail in every fourth timber in one or other strake of bilge planking; that a special report of the state of these timbers, and of the general state and condition of the upper deck fastenings, waterways, spirketting, planksheers, topsides, upper deck with its appendages, lower deck fastenings, wales, counter, plank and treenails outside to the water's edge, rudder, windlass and capstan, beams, and breasthooks, shall be transmitted by the Surveyors to the Committee; and on the receipt of such report the character shall be assigned.

If the Æ character be then assigned, it shall be continued (subject to an annual survey) for a period not exceeding the number of years originally assigned; but in no case beyond that of five years; at the expiration of which the Character will be discontinued, unless a similar survey and examination of the frame be again submitted to.

#### SHIPS CLASSED E.

Section 64. Will comprise all ships which shall be found on Survey fit for the conveyance of cargoes not in their nature subject to sea-damage on any voyage.

Section 65. To entitle vessels to this Character they must be subjected to the following Survey.

To be placed on blocks so that the keel and bottom may be examined, and the caulking tested. Treenails, not less than twelve on each side, to be driven out at various parts of the ship for the purpose of ascertaining their condition, and that of the timbers and planking through which they pass.

The windlass to be examined, and the chain cables to be ranged, and the equipment generally examined and reported upon.

If the E Character be then assigned, it shall be continued, subject to an annual survey, for a period not exceeding three years, at the expiration of which time the Character will be discontinued unless the vessel be again submitted to a similar Special Survey.\*

#### SHIPS CLASSED I.

Section 66. Will comprise ships which shall be found on survey fit for the conveyance, on coasting voyages, of cargoes not in their nature subject to sea-damage. And to entitle them to retain this Character, they must be submitted to annual survey, and be placed on blocks at least once in every two years, for the purpose of examining the keel and bottom, and testing the caulking.\*

#### CAULKING.

Section 67. The Bottom of every ship is to be CAULKED† once in every five years, unless woodsheathed and felted, and then once in every seven years, except in the case of *Teak-built ships*, upon which a

<sup>\*</sup> For Doubling of ships of the above Class, see Section 68.

<sup>†</sup> In cases where ships have been doubled with doubling of less thickness than is required by, or not fastened in accordance with, the Rules, it will not be imperative that such doubling be stripped at the expiration of seven years, as required for ordinary sheathing; but if, upon survey, the doubling be found in good condition, the period for its remaining on may be extended, with the sanction of the Committee, to a term not exceeding ten years, provided the doubling below the wales be copper or yellow metal fastened or treenailed.

special survey may have been requested, and the Surveyors having ascertained, by the removal of a strake of sheathing fore and aft under the wales, and a strake at the first futtock heads, and by causing listings to be cut out at the hood ends, that such caulking is not required, the same may then be dispensed with.

If any ship shall be stripped within the periods above mentioned, her bottom is to be caulked, if necessary.

#### DOUBLING.

Section 68. In all cases in which ships may be doubled, doubling of not less than the thickness hereinafter mentioned will be required, the same to be properly wrought and fastened as follows: in every instance the doubling is to be at least single fastened either with treenails or with bolts,\* and a through bolt in every butt. If treenails be used, every treenail must, if practicable, be a through fastening; and if bolts be used, then one-sixth of them from the lower part of the bilge upwards must be through and clenched on the ceiling in addition to the butt bolts. In all cases of doubling, the rudder braces are to be removed.

The throat bolts of iron knees, and the bolts of iron hooks, crutches, and pointers, must be renewed through the doubling.

The thickness of the doubling for the wales and bottom, on ships

Under 400 tons to be not less than	 		 2	inches
of 400 ,, and under 600 tons	 	40	 $2\frac{1}{2}$	,,
of 600 ,, and above	 		 3	,,

On the topsides of ships not exceeding 300 tons, the thickness may be  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

No ship hereafter doubled shall be entitled to the Character A, or A in Red, unless at the time of doubling it be ascertained, in either case, that the frame is capable of securely retaining the fastenings, by one treenail being driven out in every alternate frame or fourth timber between the upper edge of the wales and the light water-mark, and at such other parts of the bottom as the Surveyors may direct, so as to enable a judgment to be formed as to the general state of the treenails and timbers, and of the planking in the treenail holes, or should the state of the treenails indicate defective timbers, or should the outside planking be bolt-fastened, then, by cutting out listings or plank at the discretion of the Surveyor.

Before doubling, the original fastenings in the outside planking and the rider bolts should be ascertained to be in efficient condition, or be made good, but all treenails, from the upper part of chocks at second futtock heads to the lower part of chocks at floor-heads to be renewed with through treenails of hard wood for at least half the length of the ship amidships, unless the Surveyors, by having a sufficient number driven out, fully satisfy themselves that they are well made, tightly driven, and in good condition.

<sup>\*</sup> Ships hereafter doubled, if the doubling be iron fastened, will lose their character, if such fastenings be coppered over.—21st September, 1865.

#### DIAGONAL DOUBLING.

If the doubling be applied diagonally, on the wales and bottom, it will be allowed to be of the following thicknesses, viz:—

In ships under 500 tons	 	 1½ inches
,, 500 tons and under 1,000 tons	 	 2 ,,
,, 1,000 tons and upwards	 	 $2\frac{1}{2}$ ,,

Diagonal doubling on ships is to be fastened as under, viz.:-

If worked not above 11 inches broad it may be single fastened with a through bolt at every butt, every fifth fastening to be a through bolt or a through treenail of hard wood; the distance between these through fastenings not to exceed 4 ft. 6 in. The remaining fastenings to consist of through treenails or two long and two short dump bolts; the length of the short dumps may be half an inch less than the combined thickness of the doubling and the original outside plank, and that of the long dumps to be not less than the thickness of the doubling added to twice the thickness of the original outside plank.

At the upper edge of the doubling, which is to be sufficiently high to enable the butt bolts of the diagonal planks to pass through the lower deck spirketting, a strake of planking is to be taken out fore and aft, and a strake is to be worked in its place, on the timbers, sufficiently thick to project to the outside of the doubling. The butts of the diagonal doubling are then to be rabbeted into this thick strake; or a fore and aft strake of doubling may be worked below the thick strake, and be rabbeted into it, and the butts of the diagonal doubling may be butted against this fore and aft strake. Or, if the strake of planking is not removed and the thickstrake is not worked, there must be at the upper ends of the diagonal doubling a fore and aft strake, having its upper edge let into the original plank sufficient to form a caulking seam, say not less than 1½ inches. The lower ends of the diagonal doubling to be worked against two strakes of fore and aft doubling, the lower edge of the lower strake being rabbeted into the keel, and to be not less in thickness than one and a half times the thickness of the doubling. All diagonal doubling to be of rock elm or of equally suitable material, and be wrought on hair felt.

# EXTENSION OF CLASS FOR DIAGONAL DOUBLING.

Ships diagonally doubled in conformity with the Rules, after the expiration of twelve months from the date of launching, shall be allowed an extended period of classification to the extent described hereafter.

Also ships surveyed for Continuation, Restoration, and the Character A 1 in red, which shall be diagonally doubled in conformity with the Rules, shall, on account of such doubling, be allowed an extension of the term otherwise assigned to them as under, viz.:—

Ships built of wood materials of the 5 years' grade and under, shall be allowed 2 years additional on account of being doubled diagonally; those built of materials exceeding the 5 and under the 12 years' grade, shall be allowed 3 years additional; and those built of 12 years' materials, 4 years additional.

To entitle ships to the advantages of this Rule when surveyed for Continuation, under Survey No. 2,

Section 54, or for A in Red under Second Survey, Section 60, it will be necessary, in addition to the other requirements of the Rules, that in *flush-decked Vessels* the planksheer be removed on each side all fore and aft, so as to expose the heads of the timbers and the back of waterways to view; also that a strake of upper deck next the waterway be taken out all fore and aft, and the beams of the decks below be tested by boring and sounding. But in Ships having a poop and forecastle, it will be necessary to remove the planksheer on both sides from the poop to the forecastle, and the mouldings in continuation of the planksheer forward and aft; or a portion of a strake of topside planking from the fore part of the poop aft, and from the after part of the forecastle forward; but it will not be necessary to remove planking of topsides from poop to forecastle where the planksheer has been removed, if the timbers thus exposed are in good condition; nor the strake of deck abaft the first beam within the poop and before the first beam within the forecastle, provided the beams are tested by boring and sounding and be found good.

If a ship be doubled at the time she undergoes the Continuation Rule, 1st Survey, or the 1st Rule for A in Red, the removal of a strake all fore and aft at the upper edge of the doubling may be substituted for the removal of the planksheer.

A similar relaxation of the Rule will, upon special application to the Committee, be allowed in the case of spar-decked Ships.

It is to be understood that no ship which has had an extended period for doubling can have a further extension for it when re-classed.

# DOUBLING OF VESSELS CLASSED Æ, E, and I.

All vessels of the Æ, E, or I class, or vessels unclassed, which may be found on survey to be, from *local* defects, in a condition requiring considerable opening out and consequent repairs, to entitle them to a class in the Register Book, or to continue on their class, may be rendered eligible for classification, or for the Æ character, provided they be diagonally doubled, the thickness of the same being from one-inch in thickness and upwards, according to the size of the vessel.

In all such cases, however, the Local Surveyor should forward a Report, setting forth the condition of all parts of the vessel, and the mode of doubling proposed to be adopted, for the sanction of the Committee.

A careful examination is to be made of the condition of the original fastenings, and the planking of the bottom &c., before the doubling is fitted, and the Surveyors are to satisfy themselves that the timbers of the frame and planking are sufficiently sound to receive the fastenings.

When the doubling is under two inches in thickness it may be fastened with short bolts, spikes or nails, galvanized, on the alternate edges not exceeding twelve inches apart; the length of the bolts, spikes or nails, may be one inch less than the combined thickness of the doubling and outside planking, with longer intermediate bolts in the butts and about five feet apart, driven into the timbers of the frame.

When the doubling is two inches in thickness or above, in addition to the above fastenings, the butt bolts must be through and clenched.

The doubling in all cases is to be rabbeted into the stem, stempost, and keel, and a strake of longitudinal doubling is to be fitted adjoining the keel, and to be one-half an inch thicker than the diagonal doubling, if the latter be two inches or less in thickness.

Should the Æ character be then assigned, the same will be continued, subject to annual survey, provided

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ney)—Ll	17000	1050	3	1	121	2	231	$23\frac{10}{20}$	67	10
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-River W	20160	1350	3	10	114	2	$27\frac{3}{4}$	$26\frac{1}{2}\frac{8}{0}$	79	11
	21660	1500	3	100	15	2	30	2812	$85\frac{1}{2}$	12
lic Testii	24580	1800	3	100		2	32	$30\frac{2}{20}$	911/4	13
1400	27500	2100	3	100	190	2	34	3112	97	$13\frac{1}{2}$
blic Testi	30330	2400	3	10	210	2	361	$33\frac{8}{20}$	104	14
	33100	2700	3	10	23	2	38	$34\frac{1}{2}\frac{0}{0}$	1081	$14\frac{1}{2}$
w Wash	35750	3000	3	100	251	2	40	$35\frac{1}{2}\frac{\delta}{0}$	114	15
er Mach	41000	3750	4	10	29	2	42	$37\frac{2}{20}$	1613	17
luly licen	45100	4500 5250	4	100	33	2	45	39 5	$173\frac{1}{4}$	19

\* In order to meet the requirements of different trades, the weights of Anchors as given in the above Table may Where two Bower Anchors only are required, one of them may be  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. lighter than the weight set for weight of the two Anchors is equal to that given in the Table.

Where three Bower Anchors are required, one of them may be 15 per cent., and another  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. lighter that vided the collective weight of the three Anchors is equal to that given in Table, but in no case may the best Bower be Where four Bower Anchors are required, one may be 15 per cent., and another  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. lighter than the the collective weight of the four Anchors is equal to that given in the Table, but two at least of the Bower A required by the Table.

All Anchor Stocks must be of acknowledged and approved description.

By Section 39 of the Rules for the Building and Classification of *Iron Ships*, it is provided that "The equ depth from the upper part of keel to the top of the upper deck beams, and the girth of her half midship section t For a vessel with an awning-deck, the equipment number to be increased one-sixth beyond that which it For a vessel with a partial awning deck, poop, topgallant forecastle, or a raised quarter deck, the equipment m

Lloyd's Register of Shipping, 2, White Lion Court, Cornhill, 13th August, 1874.

Section 54, or for A in Red under Second Survey, Section 60, it will be necessary, in addition to the other requirements of the Rules, that in *flush-decked Vessels* the planksheer be removed on each side all fore and aft, so as to expose the heads of the timbers and the back of waterways to view; also that a strake of upper deck next the waterway be taken out all fore and aft, and the beams of the decks below be tested by boring and sounding. But in Ships having a poop and forecastle, it will be necessary to remove the planksheer on both sides from the poop to the forecastle, and the mouldings in continuation of the planksheer forward and aft; or a portion of a strake of topside planking from the fore part of the poop aft, and from the after part of the forecastle forward; but it will not be necessary to remove planking of topsides from poop to forecastle where the planksheer has been removed, if the timbers thus exposed are in good condition; nor the strake of deck abaft the first beam within the poop and before the first beam within the forecastle, provided the beams are tested by boring and sounding and be found good.

If a ship be doubled at the time she undergoes the Continuation Rule, 1st Survey, or the 1st Rule for A in Red, the removal of a strake all fore and aft at the upper edge of the doubling may be substituted for the removal of the planksheer.

A similar relaxation of the Rule will, upon special application to the Committee, be allowed in the case of spar-decked Ships.

It is to be understood that no ship which has had an extended period for doubling can have a further extension for it when re-classed.

# DOUBLING OF VESSELS CLASSED Æ, E, and I.

All vessels of the Æ, E, or I class, or vessels unclassed, which may be found on survey to be, from *local* defects, in a condition requiring considerable opening out and consequent repairs, to entitle them to a class in the Register Book, or to continue on their class, may be rendered eligible for classification, or for the Æ character, provided they be diagonally doubled, the thickness of the same being from one-inch in thickness and upwards, according to the size of the vessel.

In all such cases, however, the Local Surveyor should forward a Report, setting forth the condition of all parts of the vessel, and the mode of doubling proposed to be adopted, for the sanction of the Committee.

A careful examination is to be made of the condition of the original fastenings, and the planking of the bottom &c., before the doubling is fitted, and the Surveyors are to satisfy themselves that the timbers of the frame and planking are sufficiently sound to receive the fastenings.

When the doubling is under two inches in thickness it may be fastened with short bolts, spikes or nails, galvanized, on the alternate edges not exceeding twelve inches apart; the length of the bolts, spikes or nails, may be one inch less than the combined thickness of the doubling and outside planking, with longer intermediate bolts in the butts and about five feet apart, driven into the timbers of the frame.

When the doubling is two inches in thickness or above, in addition to the above fastenings, the butt bolts must be through and clenched.

The doubling in all cases is to be rabbeted into the stem, stempost, and keel, and a strake of longitudinal doubling is to be fitted adjoining the keel, and to be one-half an inch thicker than the diagonal doubling, if the latter be two inches or less in thickness.

Should the Æ character be then assigned, the same will be continued, subject to annual survey, provided

Minimum Weights of Anchors, ex. Stock; Sizes and Lengths of Chain Cables, and the proof strain to which they are to be tested, per Chain Cables and Anchors Acts. Also sizes and lengths of Hawsers and Warps. The Anchors, and the links of the Chains to be of unexceptionable form and proportions.

UMBERS FOR	SHIP'S		RISHRU		Sing	Anchors.	177					STUD-CHAI	N CABLES.	†	SHIP'S	NUMBERS FOR	H	WSERS .	AND WAI	RPS.
RON Vessels, See Foot Note.)	TONNAGE.		Number.	Parada	Bow	vers*	Wei Collective		cluding St	ock.	Mini- mum	Proved to Admiralty	Breaking	Length.	woll .	IRON Vessels,		90 fatho:	ms of each	h.)
		Bowers.	Stream.	Kedges.		AdmrltyTest		Stream.	Kedge.	2nd Kedge.	Size.	Test.	Test.	Length.	10NNAGE,	(See Foot Note.)	Chain c	am. or Rope.	Hawser.	W
South Salaya	Tons.				Cwts.	Tons.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Inch.	Tons.	Tons.	Fathoms.	Tons.	, ,	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	In
2750	75	2 .	1	1	$3\frac{1}{2}$	5 1 8 0	7	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	116	8-5	123	120	75	2750	8 16	$5\frac{1}{2}$	3	-
3750	112	2	1	1	41/4	612	81/2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	- 105 by	12	$10\frac{1}{8}$	151/8	120	112	3750	9	6	4	00
4670	150	2	1	1	5	7-720	10	13.	1	_	13	1178	$17\frac{8}{10}$	135	150	4670	9	6	4	00
5420	188	2	1	1	$5\frac{3}{4}$	8	111/2	2	1	_	14	$13\frac{3}{4}$	$20\frac{5}{8}$	165	188	5420	10	$6\frac{1}{2}$	4	04
6170	225	2	1	1	$6\frac{1}{2}$	815	13	$2\frac{1}{2}$	14	_	15	15,80	23-7	165	225	6170	10	7	5	00
6840	262	2	1	1	71/4	9-9-	$14\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	11/4	_	1	18	27	165	262	6840	11 16	$7\frac{1}{2}$	51	00
7500	300	3	1	1	81	1070	$23\frac{1}{2}$	3	$1\frac{1}{2}$	axiilin o	1-1-6	$20\frac{3}{10}$	304	165	300	7500	11 odo	$7\frac{1}{2}$	6	00
8750	375	3	1	2	10	12	281/2	434	21	1	12	$22\frac{3}{4}$	341	195	375	8750	12 10 16 10	81/2	61	00
9800	450	3	1	2	12	$13\frac{17}{20}$	344	5	21/2	11	1 3 1 6	$25\frac{3}{8}$	38	195	450	9800	13 ig	9	7	00
10800	525	3	1	2	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$15\frac{3}{20}$	381	6	3	11/2	1 4	281	421/8	210	525	10800	13 O	$9\frac{1}{2}$	7	084
11830	600	3	1	2	151	1614	$43\frac{1}{2}$	61	31/4	13/4	1 5 1 6	31	461	210	600	11830	16 16 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	10	8	00
12750	675	3	1	2	$16\frac{3}{4}$	18	473	7	31/2	134	1 6 1 6	34	51	240	675	12750	16 eith	10	8	008
13670	750	3	1	2	18	19	511/4	8	4	2	1 7 1 6	371	555	240	750	13670	16 eq 18 16 8	10	9	
15400	900	3	1	2	21	$21\frac{1}{2}\frac{2}{0}$	60	9	$4\frac{1}{2}$	21	1-8	$40\frac{5}{10}$	58-7	240	900	15400	H H	10	9	008
17000	1050	3	1	2	231	2310	67	10	5	$2\frac{1}{2}$	1 9 1 6	43-9	61-4	270	1050	17000	1 is (parin	10		008
18586	1200	3	1	2	$25\frac{1}{2}$	25-3	723	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	110	$47\frac{5}{10}$	665	270	1200	18580	requ	10	$9\frac{1}{2}$	000
20160	1350	3	1	2	273	$26\frac{1}{2}\frac{8}{0}$	79	11	$5\frac{1}{2}$	234	1116	511	$71\frac{3}{4}$	270	1350	20160	1 1 ono	110		000
21660	1500	3	1	2	30	$28\frac{1}{2}\frac{2}{0}$	851	12	6	3	112	551	771	270	1500	21660	116 5		$0.10\frac{1}{2}$	006
24580	1800	3	1	2	32	$30\frac{2}{20}$	914	13	$6\frac{1}{2}$	31	113	59±	$82\frac{3}{4}$	270	1800	24580	Ħ	11 00	211	001
27500	2100	3	1	2	34	3112	97	131	63	314	114	631	88 5	270	2100	27500	1 2 Stream	11 00	111	00
30330	2400	3	1	2	361	33 8 2 0	104	14	7	31/2	116	67-5-	$94\frac{5}{10}$	300	2400	-	$1_{\frac{2}{16}}$	1100	1116	00
33100	2700	3	1	2	38	3410	1084	141	71	3 <u>1</u>	2	72	$100\frac{8}{10}$	0220	00	30330	1 2 8	1200	8112	008
35750	3000	3	1	2	40	3515	114701	15	71/2	334	21	76 <sub>5</sub>	$100_{10}^{-1}$ $107_{10}^{-1}$	300	2700	33100	1 3 8	12 00	0312	008
41000	37.50	4	1	2	42	37-2	1613	17	81/2	41/4	$2\frac{3}{16}$	861/8		300	3000	35750	1 3 8	12 00	3312	008
45100	4500 5250	41	1	2	45	39-5-	1731	19	91	44 43	$2\frac{5}{16}$	961	$120\frac{5}{10}$ $134\frac{3}{4}$	300	3750 4500	41000	1 1 6 1 1 6 1 1 6 1 1 6 1 1 6 1 1 1 1 1	12	12	9

<sup>\*</sup> In order to meet the requirements of different trades, the weights of Anchors as given in the above Table may be modified as under:—
Where two Bower Anchors only are required, one of them may be 7½ per cent. lighter than the weight set forth above, provided the collective where three Bower Anchors are required, one of them may be 15 per cent., and another 7½ per cent. lighter than the weight set forth above, provided the collective weight of the three Anchors is equal to that given in Table, but in no case may the best Bower be lighter than prescribed in Table, the collective weight of the four Anchors is equal to that given in the Table, but two at least of the Bower Anchors must not be lighter than the weight set forth above, provided the total provided the set of the Bower Anchors must not be lighter than the weight set forth above, provided the set of the Bower Anchors must not be lighter than the weight set forth above, provided the set of the Bower Anchors must not be lighter than the weight set forth above, provided the set of the Bower Anchors must not be lighter than the weight set forth above, provided the set of the Bower Anchors must not be lighter than the weight set forth above, provided the set of the Bower Anchors must not be lighter than the weight set forth above, provided the set of the Bower Anchors must not be lighter than the weight set forth above, provided the set of the Bower Anchors must not be lighter than the weight set forth above, provided the set of the Bower Anchors must not be lighter than the weight set forth above, provided the set of the Bower Anchors must not be lighter than the weight set forth above, provided the set of the Bower Anchors must not be lighter than the weight set forth above, provided the set of the Bower Anchors must not be lighter than the weight set forth above, provided the set of the Bower Anchors must not be lighter than the weight set forth above, provided the set of the Bower Anchors must not be lighter than the weight set forth above, provided the

<sup>‡</sup> The Chain Cables to be tested in all cases according to the requirements of Act of Parliament.

<sup>†</sup> Unstudded close-link Chains will be admitted as Cables, if proved to two-thirds the Test required for Stud-link Chains, for the tensile strain, and 100 per cent. above the tensile strain for the breaking strain.

By Section 39 of the Rules for the Building and Classification of Iron Ships, it is provided that "The equipment is to be regulated by the Number produced by the sum of the measurements of the half moulded breadth of the vessel amidships, her For a vessel with an awning-deck, the equipment number to be increased one-sixth beyond that which it would be if she were flush decked and without an awning-deck.

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once in every four years the keel and bottom be surveyed, and the caulking tested, and the hold cleared; the windlass unhung and chain cables ranged, and the equipments and general condition of the vessel be found satisfactory. (For periodical surveys of ships classed E and I, see Sections 65 and 66.)

Where modifications are desired, Ship Owners may submit their proposals for the approval of the Committee through the resident Surveyor.

#### IRON-FASTENED SHIPS.

Section 69. All ships, although iron-fastened (except as hereinafter mentioned), shall be classed in the same manner as copper-fastened ships, so long as they remain unsheathed with copper, provided they are, in all other respects, constructed in accordance with the Rules; but when sheathed with copper over the iron fastenings, the words "Coppered over Iron Bolts" shall be added to the Character in the Register Book, and continued until the ship be thoroughly copper-fastened.

#### SHIPS BUILT IN INDIA.

Section 70. Ships built in India, although fastened with iron, shall be permitted to be copper-sheathed without any mark being placed in the book, provided the bottom be felted or chunamed and wood-sheathed, and subjected to a careful examination of the iron fastenings on every occasion on which the sheathing is stripped off, for which purpose some of the bolts and nails are to be taken out of the lower part of the bottom, and to be seen by the Surveyor; but no such ship shall be permitted to continue either on the A or on the A in Red class for a longer period than one-half the number of years beyond the term originally assigned for her remaining on the A character, unless the bottom shall have been doubled, or the whole of the iron fastenings taken out or properly secured, and the bottom refastened with bolts, or treenails, or both, including the middle line, breasthook, and crutch bolts.

#### EQUIPMENT.

Section 71. All vessels are required to have their masts, spars, and rigging, the rudder, pumps, windlass or capstan, scuppers, and hawse pipes, in good order, and sails in sufficient number and in good condition.

Windlasses, if of wood, are in all cases to have a square iron spindle passed right through them, the diameter of the spindle to range from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 inches, according to tonnage.

Section 72. Every ship is to be provided with anchors, cables, &c., of approved quality, properly tested at a *public machine*,\* in number and length, as set forth in the Table, No. 22, annexed. (See also Section 32.)

A Certificate of all Chains and Anchors having been tested, and of the strain applied to them, must be produced before the ship is classed with the Figure 1.

Section 73. The length and condition of the Chain Cables are to be ascertained by removal from the lockers on every Special Survey for Classification.

<sup>\*</sup> See Notices in Appendix at end of Register Book.

- Section 74. In all cases where hempen cables are used, one-sixth more in length will be required.
- Section 75. BOATS:—All vessels under 150 tons to be provided with one good Boat; and every vessel of 150 tons and above to have a suitable number.
- Section 76. The efficient state and condition of the whole of the ship's equipment will be designated by the Figure 1; and where the same are found insufficient in quantity, or defective in quality, by the Figure 2.

#### SHIPS NAVIGATED BY STEAM.

- Section 77. Steam ships are to be subject to the same periodical surveys as sailing vessels, and whenever the boilers are taken out, the vessel is to be submitted to a particular and special survey, in order to ascertain her general condition.
- Section 78. With respect to the Boilers and Machinery, the Owners are required to produce to the Surveyors at the above-directed surveys, a certificate from some competent *Engineer*, describing their state and condition at those periods; and to which certificate it is desirable there should be a description of the particulars of the same, as far as may be practicable, in the manner and form annexed, No. 8; to be appended to the report of survey, and delivered to the Committee, who will thereupon insert in the Register Book the letters "M.C." denoting that the boilers and machinery have been inspected and certified to be in good order and safe working condition; but if no certificate of their condition be furnished by the Owner or Master, then no Character can be assigned for the machinery. (See Section 81.)
- Section 79. HULL:—The Surveyors are directed to examine and report the scantling of timbers, plank, and fastenings, and to state where built, and by whom, in the same manner as directed for sailing vessels.
- **Section 80.** The Surveyors are required to report the number, size, length, fastenings, and mode of arrangement of the engine and boiler *sleepers*, and the description of timber of which they are composed, and whether diagonally trussed with wood or iron, and to what extent; the length, size, and fastenings of shelf-pieces and paddle-beams; and whether the vessel be constructed with sponsons and how they are formed; and to give the length and shifting of the plank outside and inside.

# EQUIPMENT-BOILERS AND MACHINERY.

Section 81. The Surveyors are to examine and report the number and description of the masts, sails, anchors, cables, hawsers, warps and boats, as directed to be done for sailing vessels. For weight of anchors, size and length of chains, see Table No. 22 and Section 32.

The boilers and machinery are to be considered as part of the equipment, and, unless the Surveyors are satisfied of their efficiency, the Figure 1 will be withheld. (See Section 78.)

Section 82. BOATS:—The Surveyors are to be particular in examining and reporting the condition of the boats of all vessels employed in carrying passengers.

#### FOREIGN BUILT SHIPS.

Section 83. Foreign Built Ships which have not been constructed in accordance with the Rules, and have not been surveyed by the Surveyors to this Society while building, for which the Owners are desirous of a character of condition or efficiency for sea-going purposes, will be surveyed for entry in the Register Book on application being made to the Committee, in writing, stating the Name of the Vessel (and if at any time she had any other name such is to be inserted in the application); likewise where and when she was built, and her length, breadth, depth, and tonnage (whether British or Foreign).

The Committee will then direct a special survey to be held by two Surveyors, to be appointed in every instance by the Committee, one of whom at least shall be an exclusive officer of the Society, and the ship will be submitted to a compliance with the undermentioned requisitions of survey or surveys; viz.:—

#### SURVEY No. 1.

If the ship is less than four years old, she must be either placed in dry dock or laid upon blocks upon ways, so that the keel and bottom may be seen and properly examined.

The hold to be cleared, and proper stages to be made both inside and outside.

All air-courses, and the limbers to be cleared.

Bolts and treenails to be driven out at different parts of the ship, and in sufficient numbers to enable the Surveyors to ascertain their condition; the condition of the plank and timbers in the treenail holes also to be ascertained.

A listing of not less than four inches wide, and equal to one-fifth of the length of the ship on each side to be cut out below each set of clamps or shelves in such parts as the Surveyors may require, sufficient to enable them to ascertain the size and condition of the frame.

The condition of the oakum and caulking to be ascertained.

The windlass to be unhung, and its wood lining stripped.

The Cables and general equipment to be attended to as prescribed in Sections 71 to 76, and in Table 22.

The Surveyors must then examine and report upon the ship, as to the state of the timbers of the frame (where examined), planking inside and outside, decks, waterways, beams, knees, keel, keelsons, stem, apron hawse-timbers, knight-heads, breasthooks, transoms, rudder, and windlass, the sheer and general form of the ship, particulars of materials and scantlings, so far as they can be ascertained, and spacing of timbers and beams, thickness and shifting of plank, mode of fastening, and the sizes and condition of the bolts and treenails.

#### SURVEY No. 2.

If the ship is four or more years old when surveyed, in addition to the foregoing Survey, she must be scraped bright from the light water-mark upwards, including the planksheers and waterways; the beam-ends must be examined by boring and sounding, and a listing of not less than four inches wide must be cut fore and aft below each set of clamps or shelves, and at the bilges at the discretion of the Surveyor, and a short listing outside at each buttock.

This must apply to all ships of four or more years old when surveyed, whether they have had the short listings previously cut or not.

If after such examination all repairs are done to the satisfaction of the Surveyors, so as to enable them to make a favourable Report, a class of efficiency will be granted by the Committee, and entered in the Register Book, which class will be retained for a period not exceeding four years, subject to annual Surveys,—unless it shall be made to appear by the Owner that the ship has not been in any port during that period, where the Society has a Surveyor.

These Surveys will be noted in the Register Book, thus (S.S.No.1-74-4yrs), (S.S.No.2-74-4yrs), indicating the special survey and date thereof.

There will be three designations of condition or character, distinguished thus:-

1 F

2 F

3 F

- 1 F denotes ships which are found on survey to be of a superior description, fit for the conveyance of dry and perishable goods to and from all parts of the world.
- 2 F denotes ships which, although not equal to the foregoing, are nevertheless found on survey to be in a good and efficient condition, and fit for the conveyance of dry and perishable goods, on shorter voyages.
- 3 F denotes ships which shall be found on survey fit for the conveyance of cargoes not in their nature subject to sea damage.

It is to be distinctly understood that the foregoing regulations will be confined in their application to Foreign Built Ships.

These classes can be repeatedly continued for a period of four years, by the ship being subjected to the requirements of Survey No. 2, and the annual Surveys.

To entitle the ships to Fig. 1, they must be supplied with stores in accordance with Table 22, attached to the Rules, and the general equipment attended to as prescribed in Sections 71 to 76.

Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping,

London, July 30th, 1874,

# QUALITY, PROPERLY SEASONED, AND FREE FROM DEFECTS.

K, &c.		INSIDE PLANK, Zo.	
Wales, Black- Strakes, Topsides, and Sheer- strakes.	Upper deck Waterway, Spirk'tting, and Planksh'rs. ‡‡	Shelves, Clamps, Limber and Bilge Strakes, Ceiling in Hold and betwixt Decks, also Spirketting and Waterway below the Upper Deck.	
14	14	14	East-India Teak
12	12	12	English, African, & Live Oak, Adriatic, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and French Oak; Morung Saul, Greenheart, Morra, Iron Bark, and White Iron Bark
10	10	12	Cuba Sabicu, Pencil Cedar, Angelly, Venatica, Jarrah Timber, and Thingam.
9	9	10	Danish Oak, other Continental White Oak, Mahogany of <i>Hard Texture</i> , Spanish Chestnut, Blue Gum, Flooded Gum, Spotted Gum, Grey Gum, Turpentine, Black Butt, Tulip-wood, Tallow-wood, Australian Box, & Mulberry
8‡	7	8	North American White Oak
7	7	8	Stringy Bark, and Red Cedar
9	10	9	Pitch Pine, Larch, Hackmatack, Tamarac, and Juniper
-	6	6	Second-hand English, African, and Live Oak, Adriatic, Italian, Spanish, Portu- guese, and French Oak; East-India Teak, Morung Saul, Greenheart, Morra, and Iron Barkiji
7	10	8	Cowdie, Huon Pine
8	10	8	Dantzic, Memel, Riga, and American Red Pine
-	_	5	English Ash
_	-	5	Foreign Ash and Rock Maple
5	5	6†	American Rock Elmand Hickory
4	4	4	European and American Grey
4	4	5	Black Birch and Black Walnut
6	6	6	Spruce Fir, Swedish and Norway Red Pine, and Scotch Fir.
4	4	5	White Cedar
_	_	5	Beech
5	5††	5	Yellow Pine
4	4	4	Hemlock

trakes, Bilge Strakes, and Ceiling between them in Ships of the 8 years' grade, and under.

lack Birch and Spruce allowed for First Futtocks amidships, to the same extent in Ships of the 7 years' grade. ided the Beams are well secured independently of the Waterways.

lish" includes Timber the growth of the United Kingdom.

pecial survey to be held thereon; and on a report being received of its being of s above set forth.

ids, Hawse Timbers, Aprons, Deadwood, Wales, Blackstrakes, Topsides, and Sheerstrakes, must

Pine, for vessels of any class.

satisfaction of the Surveyors and as prescribed in Section 37 of the Rules.

		_			TIMBE	RING.					OUT	SIDE PLA	NK, Zc.		INSIDE PLANK, &c.	
		Floors.	First Foothooks.	Second Foothooks.	Third Foothooks and Top Timbers.	Main and Rider Keelsons.	Transoms, Knightheads, Hawse- Timbers, Apron, and Deadwood* Stem and Stern Post.	Beams and Hooks.	Knees.	Pall Bitt, Windlass, and Main Piece of Rudder.	From top of Keel to two-fifths the depth of Hold.	From two-fifths the depth of Hold to Wales.	Strakes,	Upper deck Waterway, Spirk'tting, and Planksh'rs.	Shelves, Clamps, Limber and Bilge Strakes, Ceiling in Hold and betwixt Decks, also Spirketting and Waterway below the Upper Deck.	
	East-India Teak	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	East-India Teak
	English, African, & Live Oak, Adriatic, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and French Oak; Morung Saul, Greenheart, Morra, Iron Bark, and White Iron Bark	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	English, African, & Live Oak, Adriatic Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, an French Oak; Morung Saul, Greenhear
	Cuba Sabicu, Pencil Cedar, Angelly, Venatica, Jarrah Timber, and Thingam	10	10	10	10	10	10	12	12	10	12	10	10	10	12	Morra, Iron Bark, and White Iron Bar Cuba Sabicu, Pencil Cedar, Angelly, Ve
	Danish Oak, other Continental White Oak, Mahogany of Hard Texture, Spanish Chestnut, Blue Gum, Flooded Gum, Spotted Gum, Grey Gum, Turpentine, Black Butt, Tulip-wood, Tallow-wood, Australian Eox, & Mulberry	9	9‡	8	8	9	8	9	9	9	12	9	9	9	10	natica, Jarrah Timber, and Thingam Danish Oak, other Continental Whit Oak, Mahogany of <i>Hard Textur</i> , Spanish Chestnut, Blue Gum, Floode Gum, Spotted Gum, Grey Gum, Tu pentine, Black Butt, Tulip-wood, Tu low-wood, Australian Box, & Mulberr
	North American White Oak	8	8‡	8‡	8‡	8	8‡	8‡	7	8	12	8	8‡	7	8	North American White Oak
	Stringy Bark, and Red Cedar	8	8	7	7	8	7	7	7	8	12	8	7	7	8	Stringy Bark, and Red Cedar
	Pitch Pine, Larch, Hackmatack, Tamarac, and Juniper	8	8	8	8	9	8	9	9	8	12	9	9	10	9	Pitch Pine, Larch, Hackmatac
	Second-hand English, African, and Live Oak, Adriatic, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and French Oak; East-India Teak, Morung Saul, Greenheart, Morra, and Iron Bark	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	_	_	_	6	6	Tamarac, and Juniper Second-hand English, African, and Liv Oak, Adriatic, Italian, Spanish, Portu guese, and French Oak: East-Ind Teak, Morung Saul, Greenheart, Morr and Iron Bark  R
	Cowdie, Huon Pine	6 ¶	6	6	7	7	6	7	7		10	8	7	10	8	Cowdie, Huon Pine
	Dantzic, Memel, Riga, and American Red Pine	7	7	7	7	8	7	8	8	6	9	8	8	10	8	Dantzic, Memel, Riga, and Ame
	English Ash	7	6	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	10	4	_	_	5	English Ash
	Foreign Ash and Rock Maple .	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	_	8	4	_		5	Foreign Ash and Rock Maple
		7 9	6	5	5	7	5	7	5	5	12	6	5	5	6†	American Rock Elmand Hickory
	European and American Grey	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	_	12	5	4	4	4	European and American Gre
,	Black Birch and Black Walnut	6 ¶	5**	4	4	4	4§	4	4	4	10	4	4	4	5	Black Birch and Black Walnut
	Spruce Fir, Swedish and Norway Red Pine, and Scotch Fir	6	6**	6	6	6	6	6	8	6	6	6	6	6	6	Spruce Fir, Swedish and Norw Red Pine, and Scotch Fir.
	White Cedar	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	- 5	_	6	5	4	4	5	White Cedar
3	Beech	6 ¶	4		_	4	_	_	_	4	12	4	_	_	5	Beech
	Yellow Pine	_		_	4	4	4	4	4		6	5	5	5††	5	Yellow Pine
)	Hemlock	4	4	4	4			4		_	1	4	4	4	4	Hemlock

<sup>\*</sup> This Table applies as to the Deadwood so far as regards the Material to be used from the height of two feet above the rabbet of the Keel.

† American Rock Elm allowed for Limber Strakes, Bilge Strakes, and Ceiling between them in Ships of the 8 years' grade, and under.

<sup>§</sup> Black Birch, Rock Maple, Beech, American Rock Elm, and Cowdie, allowed for Floors in Midships, to an extent not exceeding three-fifths the entire length of the 8 years' grade, and under. \*\* Black Birch and Spruce allowed for First Futtocks amidships, to the same extent in Ships of the 7 years' grade.

<sup>++</sup> Yellow Pine allowed for Waterways of Upper Deck in Ships of the 8 years' grade, and under, if properly fastened, as prescribed in Table B, and provided the Beams are well secured independently of the Waterways.

<sup>||</sup> The Materials marked thus || under the head of "Rudder and Windlass," allowed in Ships of 300 Tons and under only. Mem.—The word "English" includes Timber the growth of the United Kingdom.

| You have been descriptions named in line No. 8 is proposed to be used, application may be made to the Committee, who will appoint a special survey to be held thereon; and on a report being received of its being of superior quality and of adequate size, a higher grade (not exceeding two years) may be allowed than as above set forth.

<sup>##</sup> If the First Foothooks run up above the Light Watermark, the use of either of these Oaks will reduce Class by one year. North American White Oak for second and third Foothooks, Transoms, Knightheads, Hawse Timbers, Aprons, Deadwood, Wales, Blackstrakes, Topsides, and Sheerstrakes, must be salted, or its use for these parts will reduce class by one year.

<sup>##</sup> The inner waterway of Upper Deck may be composed of East India Teak, Pitch Pine, Larch, Hackmatack, Dantzic, Memel, Riga, or American Red Pine, for vessels of any class.

Ships built of the Timber above named, except those built wholly of Teak, will have one year added to their classification, if salted while building, provided it be done to the satisfaction of the Surveyors and as prescribed in Section 37 of the Rules.

Lloyd's Register of Shipping, London, 30th July, 1874.

DECK BEAMS

HOLD BEAMS

TonnageTons	50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	550	600	650	700	750	800	850	900	950	1050	1150	1250	1350	1500	1750	2000
*Timber and Space	18	19	20	$21\frac{1}{2}$	23	241	$25\frac{3}{4}$	$27\frac{1}{4}$	$28\frac{1}{2}$	30	301	$30\frac{1}{2}$	31	3114	$31\frac{1}{2}$	$31\frac{3}{4}$	321	$32\frac{1}{2}$	323	331/4	331	331	3334	34	341	35
Floors, sided and moulded at Keelson, if squared	7	$7\frac{1}{2}$	8	83	91/2	101	11	$11\frac{3}{4}$	121	13	131/4	131	$13\frac{1}{2}$	131	$13\frac{3}{4}$	133	14	14	$-14\frac{1}{4}$	141	$14\frac{3}{4}$		151/4	151/4	$\frac{51_{2}}{15\frac{1}{2}}$	15\frac{3}{4}
Double Floors, sided and moulded at Keelson, if squared	6	61	7	73	81/2	91	10	101	1114	12	$12\frac{1}{4}$	$12\frac{1}{4}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{3}{4}$	123	13	13	131/4	131	1334	14	141	141/4	141	143
1st Futtocks, sided and moulded at Floor Heads, if squared †	6	$6\frac{1}{2}$	7	$7\frac{3}{4}$	81/4	83	91	10	$10\frac{1}{2}$	11	1114	$11\frac{1}{2}$	113	113	12	$12\frac{1}{4}$	121	$12\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{12\frac{3}{4}}{}$	$-\frac{13\frac{1}{4}}{}$	131	$13\frac{3}{4}$	141	141	141	1434
2nd Futtocks, sided, if squared	$5\frac{1}{2}$	6	61/2	7	71/2	8	81/2	9	$9\frac{1}{2}$	10	1014	$10\frac{1}{2}$	103	103	11	111	1114	$-\frac{11\frac{1}{2}}{}$	113	121/4	121/2	$12\frac{3}{4}$	131/4	131		1334
3rd Futtocks and Long Top Timbers, sided, if squared	51/2	53	6	61/2	7	71/4	73	814	81/2	9	91/4	91/2	93	93	10	101	101	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{3}{4}$	1114	111	113/4	121/4	121/4	$12\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{3}{4}$
Top Timbers (Short) sided, if squared	.H8	ITIS	B B	HŢ	VI.	TUIT	W. 6	THE	710	9	91	91/4	914	91/2	91/2	91	93	93	10	10.	101/4	$10\frac{1}{2}$	103	$10\frac{3}{4}$	11	11114
Top Timbers, moulded at heads, if squared	4	$4\frac{1}{2}$	43	5	5	$-5\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	53	6	6	61/4	61/4	61/4	61	$\frac{2}{6\frac{3}{4}}$	63	7	7	$7\frac{1}{4}$	71/4	71/2	73	81/2	81/2	834	9
Breasthooks & Wing Transom, sided & moulded in the middle	8	81/2	9	93	101	103	1114	12	121	13	131	131	131	131	133	133	14	14	141/4	141	$\frac{14\frac{3}{4}}{14\frac{3}{4}}$	15	$15\frac{1}{4}$	151	151/2	16
‡Keel, Stem, Apron, and Sternpost, sided and moulded	8	9	10	103	1114	113	121	13	131	14	141/4	-	141	$\frac{14\frac{1}{2}}{14\frac{1}{2}}$	143	143	15	15	151/4	151/2	$15\frac{3}{4}$	-	161/4	161/2	$16\frac{3}{4}$	17
Keelson, also the Mainpiece of Rudder from lower part of	9	10	11	113	$12\frac{1}{4}$	123	131/4	14	141/2	15	151	151	$15\frac{1}{2}$	151	153	153	16	16	161	$\frac{16\frac{1}{2}}{16\frac{1}{2}}$	163	-	171/4	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$17\frac{3}{4}$	18
Counter upwards, sided and moulded	3	31/2	4	41/4	414	41/2	43/4	43	5	5	5	5	51/4	51/4	51/4	51/2	$\frac{1}{5\frac{1}{2}}$	$\frac{1}{5\frac{1}{2}}$	53	6	6	6	61/4	$6\frac{1}{2}$	634	7
Bottom Plank, from Keel to Wales	2	21/4	$2\frac{1}{2}$	23	3	31	31/2	33	33	4	4	1	4	1	4	41/4	$\frac{0}{4\frac{1}{4}}$	41/4	$\frac{3_4}{4_4^{1}}$	41/2	41/2	41		$4\frac{1}{2}$	43	5
Sheer Strakes, Topsides, Upper Deck Clamp where there is	$\frac{2\frac{1}{4}}{}$	$\frac{1}{2\frac{1}{2}}$	3	31/4	$3\frac{1}{2}$	31/2	334	33	4	4	A	4	4	41/4	41/4	41/4	41/4	41/4	41/2	41/2	43	41/2	$\frac{4\frac{1}{2}}{5}$		*	51/2
no Shelf fitted, and Lower Deck Clamp with a Shelf  Ceiling below Hold Beam Clamp	11/2	13/4	2	$\frac{0_4}{2_4^1}$		234		-	3	3	3	01		-		-		_		-	44	44		51/4	5\frac{1}{2}	-
¶Waterway, { Hardwood.	$\frac{12}{3\frac{1}{2}}$	4	$\frac{1}{4\frac{1}{2}}$	5	$\frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{5}$	51/2	$\frac{2^{3}_{4}}{5^{1}_{2}}$	$\frac{2\frac{3}{4}}{6}$	6	$\frac{6^{1}_{2}}{6^{2}}$	$\frac{6\frac{1}{2}}{6}$	$\frac{3\frac{1}{4}}{6\frac{1}{2}}$	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	$\frac{3\frac{1}{4}}{7}$	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3½ 7	$\frac{3\frac{1}{2}}{7\frac{1}{2}}$	$\frac{3\frac{1}{2}}{7\frac{1}{2}}$	$\frac{3\frac{1}{2}}{7\frac{1}{2}}$	$\frac{3\frac{3}{4}}{7\frac{1}{2}}$	$\frac{3\frac{3}{4}}{7\frac{1}{2}}$	8	8	$\frac{4\frac{1}{4}}{8\frac{1}{2}}$	$\frac{4^{1}_{2}}{8^{1}_{2}}$	$-\frac{4\frac{1}{2}}{9}$
C FIF	4	41/2	5	$\frac{5\frac{1}{2}}{2}$	6	$-6\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{6\frac{1}{2}}{}$	7	71/2	8	8	8	81/2	81/2	81/2	81/2	9	9	9	9	9	91/2	91/2	$9\frac{1}{2}$	91/2	10
Ceiling betwixt Decks  Bilge Plank, inside, Thick Strakes over long and short	11/2	134	2	2	$\frac{2\frac{1}{4}}{}$	21/4	21/4	$\frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{}$	$\frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	23/4	$2\frac{3}{4}$	23	23/4	23/4	$2\frac{3}{4}$	23	3	3	3	31/4	31/2	$\frac{3\frac{1}{2}}{}$
Floorheads, and Limber Strake	21/2	3	31/2	334	334	4	41/4	41/4	$4\frac{1}{2}$	41/2	41/2	41/2	41/2	41/2	434	43/4	5	5	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	6	61/4	61/4	62	7
Spirketting	••		3	31/4	$\frac{3\frac{1}{2}}{}$	334	4	4	41/4	41/2	$4\frac{1}{2}$	434	434	43	434	43/4	5	5	5	51/4	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	6
Upper Deck Clamp where a shelf is also fitted	2	$\frac{2\frac{1}{4}}{}$	21/2	$\frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	3	3	3	31/4	31/4	31/4	31	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	31/2	$3\frac{1}{2}$	33/4	3 3 4	4	4	41/4	$4\frac{1}{2}$	5
Planksheer	2	$2\frac{1}{4}$	21/2	$2\frac{3}{4}$	3	31/4	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	33	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	41/4	41/2	5
Flat of Upper Deck (see note at side)	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3	3	3	3	3	3	31/2	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	31/2	31/2	31/2	31/2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Scarphs of Keelson without Rider	ft. in. 4 6	ft. in. 4 9	ft. in. 5 0	ft. in. 5 3	ft. in. 5 6	ft. in. 5 10	ft. in. 6 2	ft. in. 6 6	ft. in. 6 9	ft. in. 7 0	ft. in. 7 0	ft. in. 7 0	ft. in. 7 0	ft. in. 7 0	ft. in. 7 3		ft. in. 7 3	ft. in. 7 3	ft. in. 7 6	ft. in. 7 6	ft. in. 7 9	ft. in. 7 9	ft. in. 8 0	ft. in. 8 0		ft. in. 8 0
Ditto, where Rider Keelson is added, also Scarphs of Keel	4 0	4 3	4 6	4 9	5 0	5 2	5 4	5 6	5 9	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 6	6 6	6 9	6 9	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0
Main Piece of Windlass (see footnote)INCHES	12	14	14	15	15	15	16	16	17	17	-18	18	19	19	20	21	21	22	22	23	23	24	24	25	25	27

BEAM	sided and	moulded	sided and	monlded
amid- ships.	moulded.		moulded.	
Feet.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
10	_	_	$4\frac{1}{2}$	3 3 4
11	_	_	5	4
12		_	5 <u>L</u>	41/4
13	_	_	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$
14	_	_	53	43
15	8	63	$6\frac{1}{4}$	51/4
16	81/2	7	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$
17	83	$7\frac{1}{2}$	63	51/2
18	91	$7\frac{3}{4}$	7	53
19	91	8	71/4	6
20	10	81/2	$7\frac{1}{2}$	61
21	101	83	73	61
22	101	9	8	61
23	11	91/4	81	63
24	1114	91	81	7
25	113	93	81/2	71
26	12	10	83	71
27	121	101	9	71
28	$12\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	9	71/2
29	123	103	91	73
30	13	11	91	8
31	131	111	91	8
32	131	111	93	81
33	133	111	10	81
34	14	113	10	81/2
35	141	12	101	81
36	141/2	121	101	81
37	143	$12\frac{1}{2}$	101	83
38	15	$12\frac{1}{2}$	101	83
39	151	123	101	9
40	$15\frac{1}{2}$	13	103	9

N.B.—The size of Orlop Beams to be the mean of the sizes here prescribed.

Moulding of Futtocks and Top Timbers to diminish gradually from size given at Floor Heads to that at Top Timber Heads. See Rule, sec. 38. \* Should the timber and space be increased, the siding of the timbers to be increased in proportion. See Rules, Sec. 39.

† When the heels of 1st Foothooks meet at the middle line on the Keel, under the Keelson, either with full moulding, or with Cross Chocks properly butted, the siding of single Floors, and their moulding at the Keelson, may be reduced to the siding and moulding allowed for Double Floors. § For Breadth of Wales required in every case, see Section 45.

‡ The rabbet of the Keel, Stem, and Sternpost to be made so as to leave sufficient substance of wood to form a substantial back rabbet. || All the fore and after hoods, both outside and inside, may be reduced one-sixth in thickness. Furrens are not allowed in this or in any other part of a ship.

This Depth of Waterway for Faying Surface against Timbers is required, below the underside of the Planksheer, to receive in and out through Bolts at alternate Timbers, with alternate through bolts in Shelf, and in Clamp where there is no Shelf. Mem.—For relaxations in respect to Poops, Top-gallant forecastles, and raised quarter decks, see Rules, sec. 38. For requirements for Vessels of excessive length as compared with breadth and depth, see Rules, Secs. 39, 45, and 62.

WINDLASS.—The diameter of main piece of windlasses in Steam Ships may be 7/8 of that required in the Table, provided always the body of the windlass be not of unusual length.

Lloyd's Register of Shipping, 25th May, 1871.

(SEE OTHER SIDE.)

# SUGGESTED TABLE, B 2.

FOR THE THICKNESS OF INSIDE PLANK, &c., IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF SHIPS BUILT IN THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES AND ALL FIR SHIPS WHEREVER BUILT.

TONNAGETons	50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	550	600	650	700	750	800	850	900	950	1050	1150	1250	1350	1500	1750	200
Thick Waterwayinches	5	51/4	$5\frac{1}{2}$	6	6	$6\frac{1}{2}$	7	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	8	8	81/2	$8\frac{1}{2}$	9	9	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	10	$10\frac{1}{2}$	11	$11\frac{1}{2}$	12	$12\frac{1}{2}$	13	$13\frac{1}{2}$	14
Spirketing			3	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	4	4	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$	434	$4\frac{3}{4}$	5	5	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	6	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$	7
Ceiling Below Hold Beam Clamp and be-	2	2	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	3	31/4	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	4	4	$4\frac{1}{4}$	41/4	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	43/4	5	5	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	6	6
Bilge Plank (Inside)	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3	31/2	334	4	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$	5	$5\frac{1}{2}$	6	$6\frac{1}{2}$	7	7	$7\frac{1}{2}$	8	81/2	9	91/2	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$	12	$12\frac{1}{2}$	13	$13\frac{1}{2}$	14
Thickstuff over long and short Floorheads, and Limber Strakes	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	3	31/4	31/4	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	4	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$	5	51/4	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	6	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	63/4	7	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{3}{4}$	8	81/4	$8\frac{1}{2}$
Main Keelsons(Rider Keelsons may be two-thirds that of main ditto.)	9	10	11	$11\frac{3}{4}$	$12\frac{1}{4}$	$12\frac{3}{4}$	$13\frac{3}{4}$	14	$14\frac{1}{2}$	15	$15\frac{1}{4}$	$15\frac{1}{2}$	$15\frac{1}{2}$	$15\frac{1}{2}$	$15\frac{3}{4}$	$15\frac{3}{4}$	16	16	161/4	$16\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{3}{4}$	17	$17\frac{1}{4}$	$17\frac{1}{2}$	$17\frac{3}{4}$	18

<sup>2,</sup> White Lion Court, Cornhill, 25th May, 1871.

	Section 41.	
Tons.	To Hold Beams.	To Upp Deck Beams
150	PAIRS.	PAIRS 4
200	4	6
250	5	7
300	6	8
350	7	9
400	8	10
450	8	11
500	9	12
550	9	13
600	10	14
650	10	15
700	11	16
750	11	17
800	12	18
900	13	20
1000	14	22
1100	15	24
1350	17	26

TABLE E.

NUMBER OF HANGING KNEES

Tonnage	50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	700	900	1350
Heel-Knee, Stemson, and Deadwood Bolts	14/16	15/16	1	1	11/16	12/16	12/16	13/16	14/16	14/16	15/16	16/16	18/16
Bolts in Sister Keelsons, Scarphs of Keel,* Arms of Breast Hooks, Pointers, Crutches, Riders, Hanging and Lodging Knees to Hold or Lower Deck Beams (except in and out Throat Bolts of Hanging Knees, which must be larger), also in and out Bolts of Shelf, Clamp, and Waterway of Hold or Lower Deck Beams, and the in and out Throat Bolts of Upper Deck Hanging Knees.	11/16	12/16	12/16	12/16	13/16	14/16	14/16	15/16	15/16	1	$1^{2}/_{16}$	$1^{3}/_{16}$	14/16
Keelson Bolts (one through Keel at each Floor), Throats of Transoms, Throats of Breasthooks, and Throats of Hanging Knees to Hold or Lower Deck Beams	12/16	13/16	14/16	14/16	15/16	1	1	11/16	12/16	12/16	13/16	14/16	16/16
Bilge, Limber Strake, and Through Butt Bolts	9/16	10/16	10/16	11/16	11/16	12/16	12/16	13/16	13/16	14/16	14/16	15/16	1
Other Butt Bolts	9/16	10/16	10/16	10/16	11/16	11/16	11/16	12/16	12/16	12/16	12/16	13/16	14/16
Bolts through heels of cant timbers at fore and after Deadwood. In and out Bolts of Upper Deck Waterway, Shelf and Clamp, also Arms of Hanging and Lodging Knees, except in and out Throat Bolts of Hanging Knees, which must be larger	10/16	11/16	11/16	11/16	12/16	13/16	13/16	14/16	14/16	14/16	15/16	1	12/16
Pintles of Rudder { The Lower Brace must extend so as to receive not less than Two Bolts on } the Planking on each side	17/8	2	2	21/4	23/8	21/2	25/8	$2^{3}/_{4}$	3	3	31/4	31/2	31/2
Hardwood Treenails	1	1	1	11/8	11/8	11/8	11/4	11/4	11/4	13/8	13/8	13/8	11/2

<sup>\*</sup> Number of Bolts in Scarphs of Keel:-

,, 500 Tons and above ...... 8 do. in all cases.

Lloyd's Register of Shipping, 25th May, 1871.

N.B.—Bolts to be through and clenched, as prescribed in Section 46, and to be of good quality, well made with suitable heads and be tightly driven.

TABLE F. MINIMUM DIMENSIONS OF IRON KNEES AND

	150	200	250	300	350	NEES A	450	500	550	600	68	50 7	00	750	800	900	1000	110	0 120	0 13	00 1	400 1	500	1600	1500	1000		
Number of Hanging Knees to Hold or Lower Deck Beams	3*	4	6	8	9	Upwan	ds, one	Knee I	Rider to	every	B eam,	, or Kr	nees a	and Ri	ders as	per Se	ction 62							1000	1700	1800	1900	200
Number of Hanging Knees to Upper and Middle Deck Beams	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			17														
Breadth of Knees and Riders to Hold or Lower																opwai	ds, one	to ev	er y Bea	m								
Jeck BeamsInches	3	3	3	3	3	3	31	$3\frac{1}{4}$	31/2	31/2	334	3	3	4	4	41/4	41	$4\frac{1}{2}$	41									
Breadth of Upper Deck Knees, where there are two Decks, and of Middle Deck Knees, where																7	*4	72	$4\frac{1}{2}$	43	4	13	5	5	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$
there are three DecksInches	3	3	3	3	3	3	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	31/2	$3\frac{1}{2}$	31		33	334	4	4	$4\frac{1}{4}$	41									
Thickness of Riders at the joints or butts of the	1.1																	14	44	41/2	4	$\frac{1}{2}$ 4	1 2	41/2	434	43	434	434
TimbersInches	11/4	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	11/2	11/2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	13	134	2	2	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$		21/2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	23	23	9	0									
Thickness of Knees to Lower Deck or Hold Beams and Knee Riders at the Angle of the															2	-4	24	0	3	31/4	3;	$\frac{1}{4}$ 3	100	31/2	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	33	33
ThroatInches	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	3	3	31	31	$3\frac{1}{2}$	31/2	$3\frac{3}{4}$	33		4	4	41	41	41										
Place of Knees to Lower Deck or Hold																14	44	45	$4\frac{1}{2}$	43	44	5		5	54	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Beams and Knee Riders at the Throat Bolts	134	13/4	2	2	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	21/2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$		3	3	3	9	0.1	0.1									
Thickness of Knees to Upper or Middle Deck																0	9	04	31/4	31	31/4	31		31/2	3½	$3\frac{1}{2}$	33	$3\frac{3}{4}$
at the Throat Bolts † Inches	11/2	11/2	13/4	13/4	2	2	$2\frac{1}{4}$	21/4	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	3 4	234	$2\frac{3}{4}$	23	3	0									
hickness of Hanging Knees (not Riders) at															*	-4	24	0	3	3	3	31/4		34	34	314	31/2	$3\frac{1}{2}$
the ends Inches	<u>5</u> 8	58	34	34	34	34	7 8	78	7 8	78	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			-			
ength of Beam Arms of Kneed on L. K.	in	* :- 0																				_		1	1	1	1	1
ength of Beam Arms of Knees and Knee Riders for Lower Deck or Hold Beams ‡	6	2 6 2	9 2	in.	3 0	ft. in. ft 3 0 3	in. ft 3	in. f	t. in. 3	ft. in. 3	ft. in. 3 6	ft. in 3 6	ft. 3	in. ft. 3	in. ft. 9 3	in. fi	t. in. ft	in.	ft. in. 4 0	ft. in. 4 0	ft. i	n. ft. i	n. ft.	in. ft.	in. ft	. in. f	t. in. f	. in.

Standards upon the Beams of such Ships are not admitted as substitutes for Hanging Knees below them.

 $\ast$  Provided the depth of hold be 13ft. or upwards.

For sizes of Bolts, see Table D. † Breadth and thickness of Knees for Upper Deck, where there are Three Decks, may be one sixth less. Side Arms of Hanging Knees not to be less in length, than one and a half the length of their Beam Arms. ‡ Beam Arms of Upper and Middle Deck Knees, may be three inches shorter than those of the Lower Deck. Lloyd's Register of Shipping, 27th May, 1858. Beam Arms of Knees and Knee Riders, which are 3ft. 6in. in length, to have not less than Four Bolts; and shorter than that length, to have not less than Three Bolts. Side Arms of all Hanging Knees to have at least One Bolt more than in the Beam Arms.

# TABLE F.

						8								
			.00											

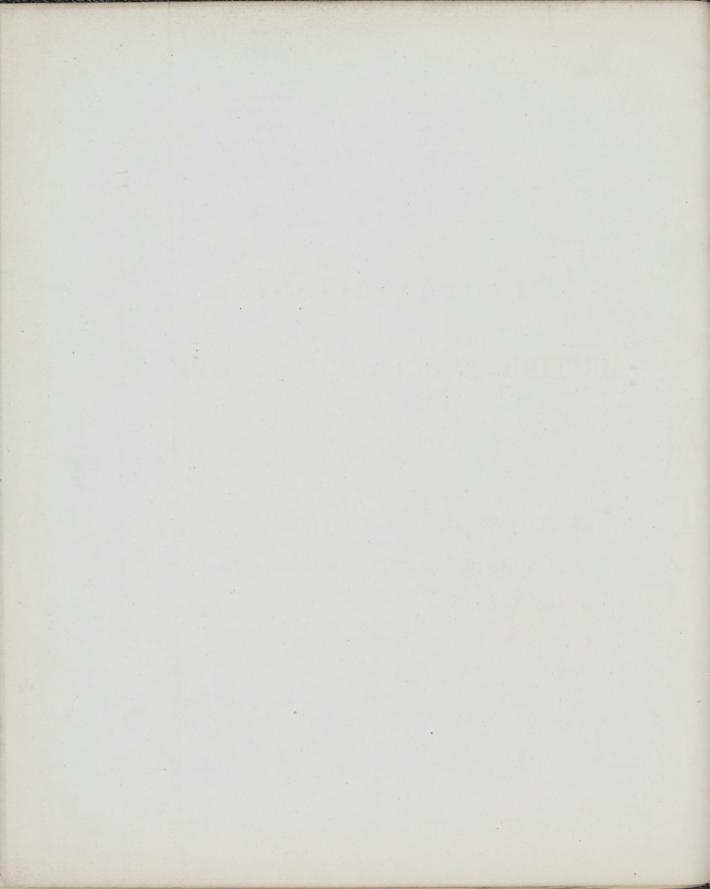
Norm Norm The Bolts in all Iron Riders in Hold, to be not more than twenty-one inte D.

Side Arms of Hanging Knees not to be less in dength, than one and a half the dength off there Holts.

Side Arms of Shipping Knees not to be less in dength, than one and a half the dength off there Holts.

27th May, 1853.





# LLOYD'S REGISTER

OF

# BRITISH AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

RULES

FOR

THE BUILDING AND CLASSIFICATION OF STEAM AND SAILING VESSELS BUILT OF IRON.

# INDEX

ТО

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# RULES

FOR

# THE BUILDING AND CLASSIFICATION OF STEAM AND SAILING VESSELS BUILT OF IRON.

All IRON vessels will be classed  $\bigwedge$  with a Numeral prefixed, so long as, on careful annual and periodical Special Surveys, they are found to be in a fit and efficient condition to carry dry and perishable cargoes to and from all parts of the world.

100 A, 90 A, and 80 A, will denote vessels that have been built in accordance with, or equal to, the Rules, and Tables G 1, G 2, G 3, and G 4. Deviations from the Rules will be allowed, provided that a sketch of the midship section, plans, &c., in each case, showing the proposed scantlings and arrangements, be *first* submitted through the resident Surveyors, and approved by the Committee; and, that the vessels be built in accordance with the approved plans, under the Survey of the Surveyors of this Society.\*

Vessels which do not fulfil all the requirements for the 100 $\triangle$  class, but which are superior to those built on the 90 $\triangle$  scale, may, if the Committee approve, be classed 95 $\triangle$ ; those not equal to the 90 $\triangle$ , but superior to the 80 $\triangle$ , may be classed 85 $\triangle$ ; and those which in some respects are deficient of the requirements of the 80 $\triangle$  scale, but fit for the  $\triangle$  class, may be classed 75 $\triangle$ .

Vessels not considered eligible for either of the foregoing numerals may, if found fit, be classed  $\bigwedge$  for river or similar purposes only.

N.B.—It is to be distinctly understood that the numerals prefixed to the letter  $\bigwedge$  do not signify terms of years, but are intended for the purpose of comparison only; the  $\bigwedge$  character assigned being for an indefinite period, subject to annual and periodical Surveys as follows.

All vessels to be submitted to occasional or annual Surveys when practicable. To entitle them to retain their characters in the Register Book, the following Special Surveys must be held periodically. At the time of any survey, the comparative numeral will depend on the thickness of the plating and angle iron, and the general condition of the vessel.

<sup>\*</sup> In vessels building, or to be built, under contract for classification, deviations from the Rules will not be allowed by the Committee, unless the Builder previously obtains the sanction of the Owner.

- **Survey No. 1.**—The vessel to be placed on blocks of sufficient height, in a dry dock, or on ways; the limber boards and ceiling equal to one strake fore and aft on each side removed, § and both surfaces of outside plating exposed.\*
- **Survey No. 2.**—The vessel to be placed on blocks of sufficient height, in a dry dock, or on ways, the limber boards and ceiling equal to *three* strakes fore and aft on each side removed, § and both surfaces of outside plating exposed.\*

The windlass to be unhung where necessary, and its wood lining stripped, for the examination of the main piece and its general efficiency; and the chain cables ranged on deck for inspection. These requirements are to be complied with at all subsequent alternate special surveys.

After a vessel has passed No. 3 Survey, in addition to the survey prescribed for No. 2 when that survey becomes due, ceiling should be lifted at other parts of the vessel where deemed necessary by the Surveyors to enable them to satisfy themselves as to the condition of the vessel.

‡ Survey No. 3.—To be held by two Surveyors, one to be an Exclusive Officer of the Society.—The vessel to be placed on blocks of sufficient height, in a dry dock, or on ways; proper stages to be made, and the hold to be cleared, all the close ceiling in the hold to be removed, so that the rivets, plates of keel, and flat of bottom, may be thoroughly examined; coal bunkers of steam vessels to be cleared, the whole of the frames, stringers, hooks, floor-plates, keelsons, engine and boiler bearers, ends of beams, water-tight bulkheads, rivets, and inner surface of the plating, to be exposed; all oxidation to be removed by being cut or beaten off the several parts above named, also from the outside plating, rivets, keel, stem, sternpost, and rudder; the planksheers and waterways, if of wood, to be scraped bright. When the vessel is thus prepared, the Surveyors are to ascertain the thickness of the plating, by drilling in such parts as they may deem necessary.\*

Such parts as may be found defective, or less than three-fourths of the required substance by Rule, are to be removed, and replaced with proper materials, equal in substance and quality to the original construction.† The planksheers, waterways, flat of decks, and their fastenings, are also to be examined, and made good where necessary.‡

Upper decks must be renewed when reduced in thickness as follows, viz. —When a deck originally 4 inches thick is worn to 3 inches,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches to  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches, 3 inches to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

- \* In cases where the inner surface of the bottom plating is coated with cement, or asphalte, if the coating be carefully inspected and tested, by beating or chipping, and found sound and adhering satisfactorily to the iron, its removal may be dispensed with.
- § In the case of vessels fitted with double ceiling, application may be made to the Committee if any relaxation be required.
- ‡ To facilitate the arrangements of Owners, a portion only of the requirements of the foregoing special surveys may be complied with at the expiration of the time specified, provided that the whole of the survey be completed within twelve months. The Surveyors in such cases are to give the Owners, or their agents, written notice of the parts not surveyed, and are also to report the same to the Committee.
- † Where the deterioration in thickness is wide spread, and it is not deemed advisable by the owner to renew the material, on a detailed report being made by the resident Surveyor, the class of the vessel will be reconsidered.

Every vessel which has been classed from 100 to 90 to 90 to inclusive, must be submitted to a special periodical survey every four years;—the first according to No. 1; the second according to No. 2; the third according to No. 3; and afterwards according to Nos. 1, 2, and 3, consecutively, at intervals of four years.\*

Vessels classed 85 A and under, must be subjected to a special survey every three years, as per Nos. 1, 2, 3, and afterwards as per Nos. 1, 2, and 3 consecutively.

In all vessels classed 90 \(\text{\righthange}\) and above, No. 3 Survey must be complied with before the expiration of thirteen years from the date of build or the previous No. 3 Survey. In vessels classed 85 \(\text{\righthange}\) and under, No. 3 Survey must be complied with before the expiration of ten years from the date of build or the previous No. 3 Survey.

Vessels which have undergone either of the foregoing examinations, will be noted in the Register Book, thus s.s.No. 1.—74, s.s. No. 2.—74, s.s.No. 3.—74, indicating the special survey and date thereof; and any vessel having passed the time when the foregoing surveys have become due, and not being marked as above in the Register Book, will be liable to have her character suspended.

Whenever the engines or boilers are taken out, the bearers, with the floor-plates, keelsons, rivets, &c., under them, may, at the request of the Owners, be surveyed in anticipation of the above Rule; and whenever the bottom plating is to be cemented, a survey is to be held prior to the cement being laid.

#### SURVEYS WHILE BUILDING.

#### SPECIAL SURVEY.

The Surveyors are to examine during the progress of a vessel, the materials and workmanship, from the laying of the keel to her completion; and to point out as early as possible anything that may be objectionable.

#### ORDINARY SURVEY.

- 1st. On the several parts of the frame, when in place complete, and before any plating is wrought.
- 2nd. On the plating, during the progress of riveting.
- 3rd. When the beams are in and fastened, before the decks are laid.
- 4th. When the vessel is complete, but before the plating is finally coated or cemented.
- 5th and last, After the vessel is launched and equipped.

<sup>\*</sup> Should a ship at any time be submitted to Special Survey No. 3 before being 12 years old, the subsequent Special Surveys may be Nos. 1, 2, and 3, consecutively, dating from the completion of such No. 3 Survey.

#### RULES FOR THE BUILDING OF IRON VESSELS.

Section 1. The scantlings given in Tables G 1, G 2, and G 3, are intended for vessels the length of which does not exceed eleven times their depth, from the top of keel. Where this proportion is exceeded, see Sect. 46.

For proportions of breadth to length see Table G 4.

The measurements for regulating the proportions are to be taken as follows:-

#### LENGTH.

The length to be measured from the after part of the stem to the fore part of the stern-post, on the range of the upper deck beams, in one, two, and three-decked and spar-decked vessels, but on the range of main deck beams in Awning-decked vessels.

In vessels where the stem forms a cutwater, the length is to be measured from the place where the upper deck beam line would intersect the after edge of stem if it were produced in the same direction as the part below the cutwater.

#### BREADTH.

The breadth is in all cases to be the greatest moulded breadth of the vessel.

#### DEPTH.

The depth in one and two-decked vessels is to be taken from the upper part of the keel to the top of the upper deck beam amidships. In Spar-decked vessels and Awning-decked vessels, the depth is to be taken from the upper part of the keel to the top of the main deck beam amidships. For three-decked vessels see Section 41.

#### SCANTLINGS.

Section 2. The scantlings of the frames, reversed frames, and floor-plates, the thickness of bulk-heads and the diameter of pillars in Table G 1, are regulated by numbers, which are produced as follows:—

For one and two-decked vessels.—The number is the sum of the measurements in feet, arising from the addition of the half-moulded breadth of the vessel amidships, the depth from the upper part of the keel to the top of the upper deck beams, and the girth of the half midship frame section of the vessel, measured from the centre line at top of keel to the upper deck stringer plate.

For three-decked vessels.—The number is produced by the deduction of seven feet from the sum of the measurements taken to the top of the upper deck beams; see Sect. 41.

For spar-decked vessels and awning-decked vessels.—The number is the sum of the measurements in feet, taken to the top of the main deck beam, as described for vessels having one or two decks.

The scantlings of the keel, stem, sternposts, keelson and stringer plates, the thickness of the outside plating and deck; also the scantlings of the angle irons on beam stringer plates, and keelson and stringer angle irons in hold, as in Tables G 1, G 2, and G 4, are governed by the number obtained by multiplying that which regulates the size of the frames, &c., by the length of the vessel.

#### QUALITY OF IRON.

Section 3. The whole of the iron to be of a good malleable quality, to be subjected to tests at the discretion of the Surveyors. Brittle or inferior material to be rejected.

All plate, beam, and angle iron to be legibly stamped in two places with the manufacturer's name or trade mark, and the place where made, which is also to be stated in the report of survey.

#### WORKMANSHIP.

**Section 4.** The workmanship to be well executed, and submitted to the closest inspection, and amended where necessary before coating or painting: it is not intended to prevent the coating of the plates *inside* in the way of the frames.

### KEEL, STEM, STERN, AND PROPELLER POSTS.

Section 5. The keel, stem, stem, and propeller posts are to be either scarphed or welded together, and to be in size according to Table G 1; if scarphed, the length of scarphs to be nine times the thickness given in the table for keels; and the rivet holes required in the thin ends of them are recommended to be drilled after the scarphs are fitted.

Where the garboard strakes are thicker than required by the Rules, the thickness of the keel may be proportionately reduced.

Where the keel and keelsons are made of several thicknesses of plates, the plates that form the keel to be in thickness, taken together, the same as is required for a solid keel, as per Table G 1; and the butts of the several plates of which the keel is formed to be carefully shifted from each other.

When Hollow or flat keel plates are adopted, their breadth must be the same as given for the garboard strakes, and their thickness not less than once and a third that prescribed for those strakes, for three-fifths the vessel's length amidships. The plates before and abaft this length may be gradually reduced to the thickness of the garboard strakes amidships; and the strake of plating on each side adjoining the flat keel plates to be of the thickness required for the garboard strakes in Table G 1.

Where flat plate keels are used, intercostal keelson plates, or centre through-plates, must be fitted close down on the keel, and connected to it by double angle irons of the dimensions given for keelson angle irons in Table G 2, riveted all fore and aft to the keel and keelson. See also Section 9, paragraph 6.

The butt-straps of flat keel plates are to be one sixteenth of an inch thicker than the plates they connect, and treble riveted.

The stem at its lower part is to be the same moulding as the keel, and attached to it by a scarph of the same length as the keel scarph; it may be gradually reduced from the height of the load-line, to its head, where it may be three-fourths of the sectional area given in Table G 1.

The stern and propeller posts, and after end of keel, for single screw propelled vessels, to be double the thickness, or twice the sectional area, prescribed for sternposts in Table G 1, the portion adjoining the keel to be tapered fair into it. In a sailing vessel, or paddle steamer, the sternpost may be reduced from the lower part of the rudder trunk to its head, where it may be three-fourths of the sectional area given in the Table; and in a steam vessel having a propeller frame, it may be reduced at the head to the size given in the Table.

The portion of the forging of the stern frame, forming part of the keel, is to extend sufficiently forward for the after end of its scarph in sailing vessels and paddle steamers to be at least once and a half the frame

space before the sternpost, and in screw propelled vessels, at least twice and a half the frame space before the propeller post.

The rudder braces are recommended to be forged on to the sternpost.

#### FRAMES.

Section 6. The frames to be of the dimensions set forth in Table G 1; to be in as great lengths as possible, fitted close on to the upper edge of the keel; and at the extreme ends of the vessel the lower parts of the frames opposite to each other are to be lapped and riveted together; and in all vessels to extend to the gunwale. Where either raised quarter decks, poops, or forecastles, are constructed, the frames are to extend to their deck stringers respectively, except when constructed of a rounded form at the gunwale; they may then terminate at the lower part of the curve.

When the frames are butted on the keel (except when centre through-plate keels are adopted) they are to have not less than three feet lengths of corresponding angle iron, fitted back to back, to cover and support the butts and receive the plating for at least three-fourths the vessel's length amidships. Similar pieces of angle iron are to be fitted, if the frames are butted elsewhere.

The rivet holes to be punched through from the faying surfaces of the frames, and they are not to be punched at the turn of the bilge until the frames are bent to the required shape; the holes in way of the lands of the plating are to be drilled after the plating is wrought.

The spacing of the frames from centre to centre to range from twenty to twenty-four inches, according to the size of the vessel, see Table G 1.

#### FLOOR-PLATES.

Section 7. The floor-plates to be in size at the middle line according to Table G 1, for half the length amidships, excepting under the engines and boilers in steam vessels, where they must be one-sixteenth of an inch thicker, when the thickness prescribed in Table G 1 is nine-sixteenths of an inch or under. They are to be moulded not less than one-half their midship depth\* at a distance of three-quarters the half breadth of the vessel set out from the middle line on the run of the frame, and not less at their extreme ends than the moulding of the frames; and they are to extend in a fair curve well up the bilges, in no case terminating lower at the outside of the frame than a perpendicular height of twice the midship depth of floor above the top of keel. The ends of the floors to maintain the height prescribed, for one quarter of the vessel's length amidships, they may then be gradually lowered forward and aft until the upper edges of the floor-plates are level (this place to be determined by the form of the vessel), from which to her ends they are to be gradually increased in depth, so as to efficiently connect her sides; the upper parts of the floors forward and aft are to be high enough to give ample room between the reversed frames, on each side of the vessel, for fitting the keelson angle irons.

The thickness of the floor-plates for half the vessel's length amidships to be as given in Table; but for

<sup>\*</sup> In vessels of unusual form, in which it may be considered desirable to depart from this condition, the approval of the Committee must be obtained thereto.

one quarter of her length at each end, they may be reduced in thickness one-sixteenth of an inch when the plates amidships are six-sixteenths and above; and when the plates amidships are nine-sixteenths in thickness, and above, they may be reduced one-sixteenth of an inch for an eighth of the vessel's length before and abaft the half-length amidships, and the remainder may be two-sixteenths of an inch less in thickness than the midship floors.

A floor-plate to be fitted and riveted to every frame, and to be extended across the middle line, except where a vertical centre-plate is adopted, in which case the floor-plates are to be efficiently connected to it on each side by double vertical angle irons of not less size than the reversed frames.

When floors are made in two lengths, the butts are to be well fitted, and to have double butt-straps treble riveted; or, the floor-plates may be lapped and treble riveted.

Floor-plates to which the bulkheads are attached must be deeper than the adjacent floor plates, to admit of the bulkheads being riveted to them above the reversed angle irons.

WATERCOURSES are to be formed above the frames through all the floor-plates, on each side of the middle line, also at the lower turn of the bilges in vessels of full form, as well as through the vertical centre-plate, and intercostal keelsons, when such keelsons are adopted, so as to allow water to reach the pumps freely.

Transom-plates are to be fitted and connected to the frames, and to the sternpost where practicable, so as to efficiently support the counter.

#### REVERSED ANGLE IRONS ON FRAMES.

Section 8. Reversed angle irons on frames to be in size as per Table G. 1.

Vessels where the number for regulating the size of the frame is below 45, to have reversed angle irons riveted to every frame and floor-plate, extending across the middle line to the upper part of the bilges.

Vessels where the number, as per Rule, is 45 and below 57, to have reversed angle irons riveted to every alternate frame and floor-plate, extending across the middle line to the upper part of the double angle iron stringer above bilges, and on the remaining floor-plates and frames to the gunwale; or, if the vessel is of a depth to require hold beams, the reversed angle irons are to extend to the upper part of the hold beam stringer angle iron and gunwale alternately.

All vessels, except those having an awning-deck, where the number, as per Rule, is 57 and upwards, to have reversed angle irons on every frame, extending alternately to the upper deck stringer plate, and top of angle iron on stringer plate next below it. In awning-decked vessels they are to extend alternately to the upper part of the main deck stringer angle iron, and top of angle iron of stringer plate next below it.

In sailing vessels where the number, as per Rule, is 75 and upwards, the reversed frames are to extend to the gunwale on every frame.

Double reversed angle irons to be fitted on every floor, extending from bilge to bilge, in the engine and boiler spaces of steam vessels; and where the vessel is 15 feet depth of hold, or above, they are to extend sufficiently high to admit of the stringer at upper part of bilge being connected to them. Short double reversed angle irons are also to be fitted on all frames in way of the keelsons and stringers in hold.

The butts of reversed angle irons, excepting those at middle line, to be secured with butt straps, having not less than two rivets on each side of the butt.

The rivets for securing the reversed angle iron to the frames and floor-plates to be in diameter in proportion to the greatest thickness of angle, or plate iron, through which they pass, as specified in Table G 1, and to be spaced eight times their diameter, from centre to centre.

#### MIDDLE LINE KEELSONS.

#### MIDDLE LINE SINGLE PLATE KEELSON.

Section 9. The middle line keelson, if of single plate, and standing above the floor-plates, to be of the size prescribed in Table G 2, and to have angle irons, of the dimensions given in the same Table, fitted and riveted on its upper and lower edges. In addition there is to be a rider plate, on the top of the keelson plate, extending over three-fourths of the length of the vessel amidships, riveted to the angle irons, the breadth of which is to be equal to the sum of the two broad flanges of the keelson angle irons together with the thickness of the centre plate it covers; the thickness of the rider plate not to be less than prescribed in Table G 2. The butts of the plates and angle irons forming this keelson to be properly shifted, and to be efficiently butt strapped.

The butts of the vertical plate to be secured with double butt straps, each not less than two-thirds of the thickness of the plates they connect, and to be treble riveted; the butt straps of the rider plate to be fitted on the upper side, and to be treble riveted; the butt straps of the angle irons to be of sufficient length to have not less than three rivets properly arranged on each side of the butt.

#### MIDDLE LINE BOX KEELSON.

If a box keelson be adopted, it is to be formed of plates, properly shifted, of the thickness given in Table G 2, with a foundation plate; the depth to be the same as that prescribed for single plate keelsons; the angle irons to be of the size given in Table G 2. The box is to maintain its depth for half the vessel's length amidships, it may then be gradually reduced to two-thirds of the same at the extreme ends.

#### MIDDLE LINE INTERCOSTAL KEELSON.

If a middle line intercostal keelson be adopted, the plates are to be of the thickness prescribed in Table G 2, and riveted to vertical angle irons of not less size than the reversed frames, to be fitted and attached to all floorplates; the intercostal plates to extend from the keel to the top of the floors, and to be fitted close to them. A bulb plate at least two inches deeper than required for the main deck beams, is to be let down below the top of the floors, between the reversed angle irons, sufficiently for the intercostal plates to be riveted thereto, and the bulb to be fitted between, and riveted to, two longitudinal angle irons on the floors, extending all fore and aft, of the size given for keelson angle irons in Table G 2; or, the letting down of the bulb plate may be dispensed with, if the intercostal plates are extended to the upper edge of the longitudinal angle irons.

When intercostal keelsons are adopted with hanging keels, in vessels where the number for plating is 16,600 and under 21,700, instead of a bulb plate there is to be a centre vertical plate let down and attached to the intercostal plates below the top of floors, having double continuous angle irons at top and bottom, and a rider plate on its upper edge, of the sizes given in Table G 2; the vertical plate and the rider plate are to be of the thickness required for stringer plates in upper line of Table G 4, and the depth above the floors to be sufficient to admit of the angle irons being properly fitted. When the number is 21,700 and above, the vertical plate and the rider plate are to be one-sixteenth of an inch thicker than that given for

stringer plates as above, and its depth above the floors to be not less than three-fourths of that given in Table G 2 for middle line keelsons.

Where Flat plate keels are used, intercostal keelson plates, or centre through-plates, must be fitted close down on the keel, and connected to it by double angle irons of the dimensions given for keelson angle irons in Table G 2, riveted all fore and aft to the keel and keelson. In vessels where the number for plating is 14,300 and under 18,700, instead of a bulb plate, there is to be a centre vertical plate let down and attached to the intercostal plates below the top of floors, having double continuous angle irons at top and bottom, and a rider plate on its upper edge; the vertical plate and the rider plate are to be not less in thickness than that given in the upper line of Table G 4 for stringer plates, and the depth above the floors to be sufficient to admit of the angle irons being properly fitted. Where the number is 18,700 and above, the vertical plate is to be one-sixteenth of an inch greater than the above thickness, and its depth above the floors to be not less than three-fourths of that given in Table G 2 for middle line keelsons.

#### CENTRE THROUGH-PLATE KEEL AND KEELSON.

If the middle line keelson be formed of a centre through-plate, extending from the lower edge of the keel to the top of the floors, it must be two-sixteenths of an inch thicker than that required in Table G 2 for intercostal keelsons. To strengthen the floor-plates transversely at their intersection at the middle line, in addition to the double vertical angle irons riveted to their ends and to the centre plate keelson, there is to be a flat keelson plate, of the same thickness as, and not less than three-fourths the breadth of, the garboard strakes in Table G 1, riveted to double reversed angle irons on the upper edge of floors, and to two fore and aft angle irons on the upper edge of the centre through-plate keelson; and where the number for plating is 16,600, and under 26,400, there is to be a bulb plate of the size of the main deck beams, fitted between, and riveted to, two longitudinal angle irons of the size for keelson angle irons in Table G 2, connected to flat plate keelsons and double reverse bars on top of floors. But should the centre through-plate keelson be extended above the upper edge of the floors, then it is to be connected by two fore and aft angle irons, of the size given in Table G 2, to two flat plates, one on each side of the middle line, to be one-sixteenth of an inch thicker than that given for intercostal plates, and one-third the breadth of the garboard strakes, to be well riveted to the double reversed angle irons on the upper edge of the floors. Where the number is 26,400 and above, the centre through-plate keelson is to extend sufficiently high above the floor plates to take two pairs of double angle irons of the size given for keelson angle irons, and there is to be a rider plate fitted on the top of the thickness of the keelson plate.

In all cases the middle line keelson is to be extended as far forward and aft as practicable.

#### BILGE KEELSONS, AND STRINGERS IN HOLD,

Section 10. All vessels to have bilge keelsons, extending all fore and aft, and placed at the lower turn of the bilges, formed of double angle irons fitted back to back, of the size given in Table G 2.

If the vessel has but a single tier of beams and her number in Table G 2 is under 7,200, a side stringer, formed of the same size angle irons, is to be fitted about midway between the bilges and upper deck, extending all fore and aft.

Where the number is 7,200 and above, and the vessel is under 14 feet depth of hold, two double angle iron stringers are to be fitted on each side between the bilge keelsons and the deck beams, the upper

pair to extend all fore and aft, the lower pair to extend over half the vessel's length amidships, to be riveted back to back and to double reversed angle iron on the frames; the size of them not to be less than those used for the middle line keelson.

For stringers in hold, see also Sect. 14.

#### SIDE KEELSONS.

Section 11. In vessels where the number in Table G 2 is 13,100, and under 15,500, a double angle iron keelson is to be fitted on each side, as far forward and aft as practicable, and to be placed about midway between the middle line and bilge keelsons.

Where the number is 15,500, and upwards, intercostal plates are to be fitted on each side, as far forward and aft between the floors as practicable, and to be placed about midway between the middle line and bilge keelsons; these plates are to be fitted close to the floors, and to be attached to the outside plating with an angle iron of the size of the reversed frames; they are to extend to the top of the floors, and longitudinal plates, in long lengths of the same thickness as the intercostal plates, are to be let down and riveted to them. These plates are to be fitted between, and riveted to, two longitudinal angle irons of the size given for keelson angle irons; or, the longitudinal plates may be dispensed with if the intercostal plates are extended to the upper edge of the longitudinal angle irons and riveted to them.

Side-intercostal plates or side keelsons need not be fitted in the range of double bottoms; but where partial double bottoms are fitted, these keelsons are to extend into, or scarph the double bottom not less than three spaces of frames, and to be connected to the longitudinal girders where practicable.

Vessels not being of a size to require side intercostal keelson plates are to have washplates, of the thickness given for bulkheads in Table G 1, fitted between the middle line and bilge keelsons, for not less than half the vessel's length amidships.

### DETAILS RELATING TO KEELSONS AND STRINGERS.

Section 12. Where bulb iron is used for keelsons or stringers, the joints to be overlapped and riveted, or otherwise efficiently connected; if overlapped, the length of lap must not be less than twice the depth of the bulb plate; iron of other form than bulb may be used for them, if of equal strength.

All angle irons for keelsons and stringers are to be in long lengths, properly shifted; and wherever butted to be connected with angle or plate iron, not less than two feet long, fitted in the throat of them, properly riveted to each flange. The thickness of the connecting plates not to be less than the thickness of the angle irons they connect.

In all cases the middle line, side, and bilge keelsons, and, where practicable, the stringers, are to be carried fore and aft, continuously through the bulkheads, the latter being made watertight around them; and where such parts of the ship are necessarily separated, the longitudinal strength is to be efficiently maintained, to the satisfaction of the Surveyors.

All middle line and intercostal keelson plates may be reduced in thickness forward and aft, to the same extent as allowed in the floor plates; or the former may be proportionately reduced in depth at the ends of the vessel.

All keelson and stringer angle irons may be reduced one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness, when above seven-sixteenths of an inch amidships, for one-fifth the vessel's length at each end.

#### BEAMS.

Section 13. Beams are to be of the form and size given in Table G 3; or, they may be composed of any other approved form, equal in strength.

All beams to be well and efficiently connected or riveted to the frames, with bracket ends or knee-plates; each arm of knee-plates not to be less in length than twice and a half the depth of beams, and to be in thickness equal to the beams; and not more than two holes in each beam arm to be punched before the beam is in place.

The beams of the various decks are to be placed over each other.

The size of all beams, with the exception of those of awning decks, poops, and forecastles, which are not less in length than three-fourths of the length of the midship beam, may be in proportion to their length, as given in Table G 3; all other beams must not be less than three-fourths the depth and thickness of the midship beam, excepting those at ends of hatchways exceeding in length four spaces of frames, also mast, and pall bitt beams, and beams under deck houses and the heel of bowsprit, which must not be less in size than the midship beam. Those in engine and boiler spaces at each deck to be of extra strength.

#### SPACING OF BEAMS, AND STRINGERS IN HOLD.

**Section 14.** The spacing of beams, or the arrangement of stringers substituted for beams, is to be regulated by the *depth amidships*,\* measured from the upper part of the floor-plates to the top of the upper deck beams, except in awning-decked vessels, when it is to be measured from the top of the floor-plates to the top of the main deck beams amidships. *See also* Section 10, Paragraphs 2 and 3.

All upper deck beams and the middle deck beams of three-decked ships, and the main deck beams of spar and awning-decked ships, to be fastened to alternate frames.

All Vessels under 12 feet in depth are to have a double angle iron stringer extending all fore and aft, about midway between bilge keelson and deck beams, riveted at every frame to the reversed frames, or to single lug pieces of the size of the frames.

All Vessels of 12 and under 13 feet in depth to have, in addition to the foregoing, bulb iron of the size required for their deck beams, riveted between the continuous double angle iron stringer for three-fifths the vessel's length amidships; or the bulb iron may be dispensed with, provided that, in lieu thereof, intercostal plates in long lengths be fitted between the double angle iron stringer, and attached by single angle iron to the outside plating.

All Vessels of 13 and under 14 feet in depth to have, instead of the bulb iron, as described above, a plate not less than 12 inches wide and  $\frac{7}{16}$  thick, with double angle irons fitted on the inner edge the size of the keelson angle irons, and extending all fore and aft.

All Vessels of 14 feet depth and above to have a double angle iron stringer of the size given in Table G 2, extending all fore and aft at the upper turn of the bilge on each side.

All Vessels of 14 and under 15 feet in depth, to have hold beams of extra strength, as given in Table G 3, fastened to every tenth frame, with a stringer plate of the size given in Table G 4 for hold beam stringers, attached to the plating and supported by brackets at every alternate frame between the beams, and secured to the beams by efficient gusset plates.

All Vessels of 15 and under 16 feet in depth, to have hold beams of extra strength, as given in Table G 3,

<sup>\*</sup> For depth under raised decks see Section 45.

fastened to every tenth frame, with a stringer plate on them attached to the side plating of the size given in Section 16, and to have at each beam end an efficient gusset plate riveted to the beam and stringer plate. On the inner edge of the stringer plate, between the beams, an angle iron is to be fitted, of the size given for keelson angle irons in Table G 2, with its deep flange vertical, and covering the ends of the bracket plates.

All Vessels of 16 and under 17 feet in depth, to have hold or lower deck beams fastened to every second and fourth frame alternately, or they may have hold beams of extra strength, as given in Table G 3, fastened to every tenth frame, with an angle iron on the inner edge of the stringer plate, and gusset plates at the beam ends, as in the preceding case, or, they may be spaced wider, not exceeding twelve frame spaces, provided double angle irons  $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{16}$  be fitted on the inner edge of the stringer plate, with a face plate on them  $\frac{7}{16}$  of an inch in thickness.

All Vessels of 17 and under 18 feet in depth, to have hold or lower deck beams fastened to every second and fourth frame alternately; or, they may have hold beams as described in the foregoing paragraph, fastened to every tenth frame; or, these beams may be twelve frame spaces apart, provided double angle irons  $4 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{16}$  be fitted on the inner edge of stringer plate with their deep flange vertical, and with a face plate  $\frac{8}{16}$  of an inch in thickness.

All Vessels of 18 and under 22 feet in depth, to have hold or lower deck beams fastened to every alternate frame; or if hold beams of extra strength as given in Table G 3 be fitted, they may be fastened to every eighth frame, provided an angle iron of the size given for keelson angle irons in Table G 2, be fitted on the inner edge of the stringer plate, and gusset plates as in the previous case. Or, these beams may be spaced wider, not exceeding twelve frame spaces, provided double angle irons  $4 \times 4 \times \frac{8}{16}$ , and a face plate  $\frac{9}{16}$  of an inch in thickness be fitted on the inner edge of the stringer plate, with gusset plates at the beam ends.

Sailing Vessels of 22 and under 24 feet in depth, from the upper part of the upper deck beams, or of 14 and under 16 feet from the upper part of the hold or lower deck beams to the top of the floors, to have the lower deck beams fitted to every alternate frame, and to have two double angle iron stringers extending fore and aft, between the bilge keelson and hold or lower deck beams, on each side.

Sailing Vessels of 24 and under 25 feet in depth from the upper deck, or 16 and under 17 feet from top of lower deck beams, to have the lower deck beams fitted to every alternate frame, and to have, in addition to the above, bulb plates of the size of the hold beams fitted and riveted between each of the two side stringers in lower hold on both sides, to extend all fore and aft at the upper stringer, and for one-half the vessel's length amidships at the lower stringer.

Sailing Vessels of 25 and under 26 feet in depth from upper deck, or of 17 and under 18 feet in depth from top of lower deck beams, are to have the lower deck beams fitted to every alternate frame, and to have orlop stringer plates of the dimensions required for hold beam stringer plates in Table G 4 fitted and attached to the outside plating and reversed frames by angle irons of the size given in Table G 2. These stringers must be supported by bracket plates riveted to them, and to alternate frames; and upon the inner edge of the stringer plate an angle of the size of keelson angle irons, as per Table G 2, is to be fitted and riveted, so that its vertical flange may cover the ends of the bracket plates.

Sailing Vessels of 26 feet in depth or above from the upper deck, or of 18 feet or above from the top of lower deck beams, to have the lower deck beams fitted to every alternate frame, and to have orlop beams of the size given on Table G 3 for "hold beams of extra strength" fitted to every tenth frame, or these

beams may be twelve frame spaces apart, provided double angle irons,  $4 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{16}$ , be fitted on the inner edge of the stringer plate with their deep flange vertical, and with a face plate  $\frac{8}{16}$  of an inch in thickness.

Steam Vessels of 22 and under 24 feet in depth from the upper part of the upper deck beams, or of 15 and under 16 feet from the upper part of the lower deck beams to the top of the floors, to have the lower deck beams fitted to every alternate frame, and to have hold beams of extra strength, as given in Table G 3, fastened to every twelfth frame, with a stringer plate on them attached to the side plating, of the size given in Table G 4 for hold beam stringer plates; and to have at each beam end an efficient gusset plate riveted to the beam and stringer plate; and on the inner edge of the stringer plate, between the beams, an angle iron is to be fitted, of the size given for keelson angle irons in Table G 2, with its deep flange vertical, and covering the ends of the bracket plates.

Steam Vessels of 24 and under 25 feet in depth from the upper deck, or 16 and under 17 feet from top of the middle deck beams, to have hold beams fastened to every second and fourth frame alternately, or, they may have hold beams of extra strength, as given in Table G 3, fastened to every tenth frame; and to have an angle iron on the inner edge of the stringer plate, and gusset plates at the beam ends, as in the preceding case, or, they may be spaced wider, not exceeding twelve frame spaces, provided double angle irons,  $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{16}$ , be fitted on the inner edge of the stringer plate, with a face plate on them  $\frac{7}{16}$  of an inch in thickness.

Steam Vessels of 25 and under 26 feet in depth from the upper deck, or 17 and under 18 feet from the top of the middle deck beams, to have hold or lower deck beams fastened to every second and fourth frame alternately; or they may have hold beams of extra strength, as given in Table G 3, fastened to every tenth frame, and to have an angle iron on the inner edge of the stringer plate, and gusset plates at the beam ends, as in the preceding case, or these beams may be twelve frame spaces apart, provided double angle irons,  $4 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{16}$  be fitted on the inner edge of stringer plate with their deep flange vertical, and with a face plate  $\frac{8}{16}$  of an inch in thickness.

Steam Vessels of 26 and under 30 feet in depth from the upper deck, or 18 feet and under 22 feet from the top of the middle deck beams, to have hold or lower deck beams fastened to every alternate frame; or, if hold beams of extra strength, as given in Table G 3, be fitted, they may be fastened to every eighth frame, provided an angle iron of the size given for keelson angle irons in Table G 2, be fitted on the inner edge of the stringer plate, and gusset plates be fitted as in the previous case; or these beams may be spaced wider, not exceeding twelve frame spaces, provided double angle irons,  $4 \times 4 \times \frac{8}{16}$ , and a face plate  $\frac{9}{16}$  in thickness be fitted on the inner edge of the stringer plate, with gusset plates at the beam ends.

Steam Vessels of 30 and under 33 feet in depth from the top of the upper deck beams to the top of floors, and in which the depth from the top of the lower deck beams is 15 and under 18 feet, to have the lower deck or hold beams fitted to every alternate frame, and to have below them an orlop stringre plate attached to the outside plating, of the thickness and three-fourths of the breadth, of the lower deck stringer plates, supported by bracket plates riveted to them and to alternate frames; and upon the inner edge of the stringer plate an angle iron, of the size of keelson angle irons, as per Table G 2, is to be fitted and riveted, so that its vertical flange may cover the ends of the bracket plates; or a stringer of other form may be fitted, if approved by the Committee.

Steam Vessels of 33 and under 36 feet in depth from the top of the upper deck beams to the top of floors,

in which the depth from the top of the lower deck or hold beams is 18 feet or above, are to have the lower deck beams fitted to every alternate frame, and to have orlop beams, of the size given in Table G 3 for "hold beams of extra strength," fitted to every tenth frame, with stringer plates on them, and gusset plates at their ends.

Plans of vessels above 36 feet in depth to be submitted to the Committee for their approval.

When the beams exceed two spaces of frames apart, a knee or bracket plate is to be riveted to alternate frames and to the stringer plate.

Notwithstanding the foregoing arrangements for the spacing of beams, whenever a deck is laid the beams are not to be further apart than two frame spaces.

Where it is necessary, in consequence of long hatchways, engine-rooms, boiler spaces, &c., to dispense with some of the hold or lower deck beams, compensation must be made by fitting hold beams of extra strength as given in Table G 3, with gusset plates, and angle irons, &c. on the stringer plates,—regulated by the depth of the vessel, in accordance with the foregoing paragraphs of this Section.

If an arrangement differing from the foregoing in the spacing of the hold beams to suit convenience of stowage, be required, a sketch showing beams and stringers of extra strength, with all particulars, must be submitted through the Resident Surveyors, who are to state their opinion thereon, for the Committee's consideration.

#### TO PREVENT PANTING.

All vessels must have provision made to prevent panting, by extra beams, bracket knees, and stringer plates being fitted in the peaks, forward in sailing vessels and paddle steamers, and forward and aft in screw-propelled vessels; the sizes, arrangement, and security of them to be to the satisfaction of the Surveyors.

In vessels having fine ends, these stringer plates are to be attached to the outside plating with an angle iron; and beams and stringer plates are to be fitted before the collision bulkhead, and also abaft, where necessary.

#### PILLARS.

Section 15. All beams, for at least one-half the length of the vessel amidships, the alternate beams before and abaft this length, and all carlings of hatchways, exceeding in length six spaces of frames, to be pillared; in addition, the beams under deck houses, bowsprit, pall bitt, windlass, steam winches, and capstan are to be pillared, and wherever else the surveyors may deem necessary; the pillars to have not less than two rivets in each of their ends, so as to form a continuous tie from the keelson to the upper, spar, or awning deck, and to be of the sizes given in Table G 1. Where a vessel has three decks or tiers of beams, the size of the pillars to the middle tier is to be a mean between the sizes given in Table G 1.

All pillars to have solid welded heads and heels.

Pillars which extend from the keelson to the upper deck beams, in vessels with two decks or tiers of beams, or to the middle deck beams in vessels with three decks or tiers of beams, are to have their diameter increased by three-eighths of an inch beyond that given in Table G 1.

If pillars be fitted on a shaft tunnel, the tunnel should be strengthened in way of them, by doubling plates and angle irons, or by other efficient means to the satisfaction of the Surveyors. Great care is to be taken to insure the beams in the engine room being pillared where practicable.

#### STRINGERS ON BEAMS.

**Section 16.** All vessels to have stringer plates upon the ends of each tier of beams. Those upon the ends of the upper deck beams of one or two-decked vessels, and upon the middle deck beams of three-decked vessels, and upon the main deck beams of spar and awning-deck vessels to be of the breadth and thickness given for main stringer plates in Table G 4 for half the vessel's length amidships; from thence to the ends of the vessel they may be gradually reduced to the dimensions given for the ends of main stringer plates on Table G 4.

The stringer plates on ends of the beams next below the upper deck in two-decked vessels, and below the middle deck in three-decked vessels, and below the main deck in spar or awning-decked vessels, to be of the total breadth and thickness given for Hold Beam Stringers in Table G 4.

The stringer plates on ends of upper deck beams, of three-decked vessels, to be of the same width as that given in Table G 4, but they may be one-sixteenth of an inch less in thickness.

The stringer plates on the ends of spar-deck beams are to be the breadth of, and may be two-sixteenths of an inch less in thickness, than the stringer plates given on the upper line of Table G 4 for vessels of the same plating number, and may be reduced at their ends to seven-sixteenths of an inch, and to the breadth given for the ends of main deck stringer plates in Table G 4.

The stringer plates on the ends of awning-deck beams to be of the same width as given in Table G 4 for hold beam stringer plates, and to be six-sixteenths of an inch in thickness when the plating number is under 14,000, and seven-sixteenths of an inch in thickness when the plating number is 14,000 or above.

The stringer plates on all tiers of beams are to be fitted home, and riveted to, the outside plating, all fore and aft, with angle irons of the dimensions required by Table G 2; the middle and lower deck stringer plates to have an additional angle iron extending all fore and aft, riveted to the reversed frames, and to the stringer plates.

Where there would be considerable bevel to the angle iron fitted on the stringer plate and to the reversed frame aft, the angle iron may be omitted for one-twelfth of the vessel's length at that end, and flanged plates substituted for angle irons at this part for attaching the stringer plates to the outside plating.

In cases where no deck is laid, and the width of the stringer plate on the ends of the hold beams is objected to, it may be reduced, provided such reduction be fully compensated for, and receive the sanction of the Committee.

The objectionable practice of cutting through the stringer plates for the admission or wood roughtree stanchions will not be allowed. When the frames are extended through the upper deck stringer plate to form roughtree stanchions or bridge-houses, there must be a continuous angle iron, of the size given for upper deck stringer angle irons, wrought on the upper deck stringer plate inside the frames.

The main and hold beam stringer plates may be reduced at the ends of the vessel to the sizes given for the same in Table G 4. Where a reduction of two-sixteenths of an inch in thickness is allowed, the stringer plates may be reduced one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness for one-eighth of the vessel's length before and abaft the half-length amidships, and from thence to the ends they may be reduced another sixteenth of an inch in thickness.

A lining piece should be fitted behind the upper deck stringer angle iron in one, two, three-decked, and spar-decked vessels, from butt-strap to butt-strap of the sheerstrake when single, to admit of those butt-straps

being in one length, the lining piece being the thickness of the butt-straps, and increased in depth in way of scuppers to admit of being riveted to the sheerstrake above and below the upper deck stringer plate,—unless the sheerstrake extend sufficiently high above the stringer plate to admit of a butt strap being fitted above the stringer in the throat of the angle iron, and extending high enough to take two rows of rivets vertically above the angle iron. When the sheerstrake is doubled it should be extended sufficiently high above the stringer plate, to take two rows of rivets vertically in the butts above the upper flange of the gunwale angle iron.

The upper deck stringer angle iron is in all cases to be fitted on the upper side of the stringer plate, with its deep flange vertical and turned upwards.

When gutter waterways are fitted to upper decks in vessels having poops or forecastles, the angle irons forming the ends of the gutters are to be welded, and the gutters to be carefully caulked; and it is recommended that, when completed, they be cemented.

#### TIE-PLATES ON BEAMS.

**Section 17.** All vessels to have tie-plates ranging all fore and aft upon each side of the hatchways, on each tier of beams, these plates to be lapped or butted, and at least double riveted. Upon hold beams where no deck is to be laid, or where tie-plates would interfere with stowage of cargo, double angle irons of the dimensions given in Table G 2 for angle irons on lower deck beam stringer plates, placed at middle line or at each side of the hatchways, extending fore and aft wherever practicable, and well riveted to all beams, deck hooks, and transoms, will be admitted in lieu thereof.

When diagonal tie-plates are fitted on beams in sufficient number, and to the satisfaction of the Surveyor, in one and two-decked vessels, or on the upper and middle deck beams in three-decked and spar-decked vessels, they are to be of the width and thickness given in Table G 4; and the stringer plates may be reduced in breadth by the width of the diagonal plates. Diagonal tie-plates are to be fitted on the hold beams abreast of the fore and mainmast partners of sailing vessels, where the masts are to be wedged.

Where diagonal tie-plates cross each other, or the fore and aft tie plates, between the beams, and a deck is to be laid thereon, one set of tie plates must be set down in way of the crossing, so as to leave one thickness only projecting above the beams.

The tie-plates to be of the width and thickness given in Table G 4, for half the vessel's length amidships, apered at the ends to the same thickness as the ends of the stringer plates. They are to be well riveted to each other, and to the beams, deck hooks, and transoms; and all butts to be properly shifted.

#### HOOKS AND CRUTCHES.

Section 18. All stringers, where practicable, to extend fore and aft, and to be efficiently con nected at their ends with plates forming hooks and crutches, to the satisfaction of the Surveyors.

#### PLATING.\*

Section 19. The thickness of plating for half the vessel's length amidships, to be as given in

\* When plates have to be doubled, the butts of these plates and of the doubling plates are to have butt straps double riveted, and, in addition, these double plates are to be well riveted at the edges and middle of the plates between the frames in addition to the rivets which pass through the frames, and the middle of the plates to be riveted up before the edges; all butts of inside strakes to be riveted complete, independent of the outside strakes.

In no case is the treble riveting of the butts at the bilges to be dispensed with, excepting in the case of the strake or strakes, which are doubled.

Table G 1, but in sailing vessels where the number is 16,600, or above, three strakes of plating at the bilges are to be one-sixteenth of an inch thicker than therein prescribed.

No plates to be less in length than five spaces of frames, except the fore and after hoods.

No butts of outside plating in adjoining strakes to be nearer each other than two spaces of frames, and the butts of the alternate strakes not to be under each other, but shifted not less than one frame space.

The butts of the upper or main deck, and of spar deck stringer plates, in all cases, to be shifted not less than two spaces of frames clear of the butts of the sheerstrakes.

The butts of the garboard strakes to be shifted clear of the keel scarphs, and not to be nearer each other on opposite sides of the vessel than two spaces of frames.

All butts of plating where practicable, to be planed and fitted close; the edges of the plating to be sheared from their faying surfaces, or the burr caused by shearing to be carefully chipped off, and all outside edges of plating are to be either planed or chipped fair. The butts and edges to be carefully caulked.

The thickness of the sheerstrakes amidships to be as given in Table G 1, and their breadth to be not less than 30 inches where the number for plating is under 7,200; not less than 33 inches where the number is 7,200 and under 11,800; not less than 36 inches where the number is 11,800 and under 16,600; and not less than 40 inches where the number is 16,600 and above; except where the thickness is greater than prescribed, in which case the breadth may be diminished, provided the sectional area be not less than required by the Rules.

The sheerstrakes in one, two, three-decked, and spar-decked vessels, where the butt-straps do not extend to the upper edge in one length, to be fitted sufficiently high above the upper deck beam ends, so as to take two rows of rivets vertically in the butts above the upper flange of the gunwale angle-iron.

The garboard strakes to be of the breadth and thickness amidships given in Table G 1.

The garboard strakes of screw-propelled vessels, if ten-sixteenths of an inch or more in thickness amidships, may be reduced one-sixteenth of an inch before and abaft the half length of the vessel; if nine-sixteenths of an inch and not less than seven-sixteenths, they may be reduced one-sixteenth of an inch before the half length only.

The garboard strakes of sailing vessels or paddle steamers, if seven-sixteenths of an inch or more in thickness, may be reduced one sixteenth of an inch before and abaft the half length of the vessel.

All outside plating (excepting the garboard strakes and boss plates), if not less than six-sixteenths in thickness amidships, may be reduced one-sixteenth of an inch for a fourth of the vessel's length at each end.

When the plates are ten and under twelve-sixteenths of an inch in thickness amidships, a reduction will be allowed of one-sixteenth of an inch for an eighth of the vessel's length before and abaft the half length amidships, and the remaining plates at the ends may be two-sixteenths of an inch less in thickness than those of their respective strakes amidships. When the plates are twelve-sixteenths of an inch or more in thickness amidships, they may be reduced three-sixteenths at the extreme ends of the vessel.\*

The boss-plates covering the screw shaft are to be the same thickness as the strakes amidships of which they form part, where the number for plating is under 14,300; if that number and under 18,700, the plates

<sup>\*</sup> In sailing-vessels the outside or overlapping strakes of plating for one quarter of the vessel's length at her fore-end should only be reduced one-sixteenth of an inch from the midship thickness.

are to be one-sixteenth of an inch thicker; and if the number is 18,700 and under 26,400, the plates are to be one-sixteenth of an inch thicker than the midship plating, and the butts treble riveted; and where the number is 26,400 and above, the boss plates and the plates above and below the same to be two-sixteenths of an inch thicker than the midship plating, and their butt-straps extended from frame to frame; or the boss plates are to be doubled.

When plates forming the outside strakes of plating exceed forty-four inches in breadth, their butts are to be treble riveted.

Where gutter waterways are adopted at the upper deck, the butt-straps of the bulwark plating are to be sufficiently broad to receive the spur in the middle of the bulwark stay; and when the plates do not exceed twelve feet in length they are to have stays fitted against the butt-straps, and an intermediate stay is to be fitted between the butts. In no case are the stays which support the bulwarks to be more than six feet apart. Their size may be from  $1\frac{3}{8}$  in. to 2 in. in diameter, regulated by the length of the stay and the size of the vessel. These arrangements may be modified according to circumstances, if to the satisfaction of the Surveyors.

#### BUTT-STRAPS.\*

**Section 20.** In vessels where the number for plating exceeds 13,100, the butt-straps of the upper deck beam stringer plate, sheerstrake, and of three strakes of plating round the bilges, for half the vessel's length amidships, are to be one-sixteenth of an inch thicker than the plates they connect, and treble riveted; where the numbers are above 8,900, and not exceeding 13,100, the same additional strength as the foregoing will be required, excepting that only the butts of two strakes round the bilges need be treble riveted.

In smaller vessels it will only be necessary to have the butt-straps of the sheerstrake, upper deck stringer plate, and one strake at the bilges, for half the length amidships, increased one-sixteenth of an inch, and double riveted.

A lining piece should be fitted behind the upper deck stringer angle iron in one, two, three-decked, and spar-decked vessels, from butt-strap to butt-strap of the sheerstrake when single, to admit of those butt-straps being in one length, the lining piece being the thickness of the butt-straps, and increased in depth in way of scuppers to admit of being riveted to the sheerstrake above and below the upper deck stringer plate,—unless the sheerstrake extend sufficiently high above the stringer plate to admit of a butt-strap being fitted above the stringer in the throat of the angle iron, and extending high enough to take two rows of rivets vertically above the angle iron. When the sheerstrake is doubled, its breadth should be extended sufficiently high above the stringer plate to take two rows of rivets vertically in the butts above the upperflange of the gunwale angle iron.

All butt-straps to be of the breadth given in Table G 1, and in no case to be less in thickness than the plates they connect; the fibre of the iron to be in the direction of the fibre of the plates they connect.

\* When plates have to be doubled, the butts of these plates and of the doubling plates are to have butt straps double riveted, and, in addition, these doubling plates are to be well riveted at the edges and middle of the plates between the frames in addition to the rivets which pass through the frames, and the middle of the plates to be riveted up before the edges; all butts of inside strakes to be riveted complete, independent of the outside strakes.

In no case is the treble riveting of the butts at the bilges to be dispensed with, excepting in the case of the strake or strakes, which are doubled.

#### LINING PIECES.

The space between the plating and the frames to have solid filling or lining pieces in one length, closely fitted; to be of the same breadth as the frames, excepting in way of bulkheads, where they are to be fitted as stated in Section 22, Paragraph 5.

#### RIVETING AND RIVETS.\*

Section 21. The landing edges of outside plating when seven-sixteenths of an inch in thickness and above from the keel to the upper turn of bilge, and when nine-sixteenths of an inch and above from the upper turn of bilge to the gunwale, must be double riveted; below these thicknesses the edges may be single riveted. In all cases the thicker of the two plates is to regulate the size of the rivets, and the requirements as to double riveting. When the plating is of a thickness amidships to require the edges to be double riveted, the same is to be continued all fore and aft. The stem, sternpost, keel, butts of outside plating, breasthooks, transoms, stringer and tie plates on beams, also butts of keelsons, stringers, and all longitudinal ties, to be at least double riveted in all vessels.

The butts of outside plating to be chain riveted. All double and treble riveting, except in the keel, stem, and sternpost, is recommended to be chain riveting.

In chain-riveted butts, a space equal to twice the diameter of the rivet to be between each row; where treble riveting is adopted, a space equal to twice the diameter of the rivet, to be between each row, with half the number of rivets in the back row.

The overlaps of plating where chain riveting is adopted, are not to be less than six times the diameter of the rivets; and where single riveting is admitted, to be not less than three and a half times the diameter of the rivets.

The butts of side plating of partial awning-decks, poops, top-gallant forecastles, and bulwarks, may be single riveted.

The rivets are not to be nearer to the butts or edges of the plating, butt straps, or of any angle iron, than a space equal to their own diameter; and, in edge riveting, the space between any two consecutive rows of rivets must not be less than once and a half their diameter.

The rivet holes to be regularly and equally spaced and carefully punched from the faying surfaces opposite each other in the adjoining parts, laps, lining pieces, butt straps, and frames; and to be properly countersunk where necessary. They are to be spaced not more than from four to four and a half diameters apart from centre to centre, excepting in the keel, stem, and sternpost, where they may be five diameters, and through the frames and outside plating, and in reversed angle irons on frames, where they may be eight diameters apart from centre to centre. The rivets in the flanges of the gunwale angle irons to be spaced not more than four and a half diameters apart from centre to centre; and those connecting iron decks and stringer plates to the beams, to be spaced from seven to eight diameters apart.

In no case is the treble riveting of the butts at the bilges to be dispensed with, excepting in the case of the strake or strakes, which are doubled.

<sup>\*</sup> When plates have to be doubled, the butts of these plates and of the doubling plates are to have butt straps double riveted, and, in addition, these doubling plates are to be well riveted at the edges and middle of the plates between the frames in addition to the rivets which pass through the frames, and the middle of the plates to be riveted up before the edges; all butts of inside strakes to be riveted complete, independent of the outside strakes.

There are not to be less than four rivets in each flange of the angle irons between the frames which connect the stringer plates and intercostal plates to the outside plating, where the spacing of the frames from centre to centre is twenty-three inches and above; but where the frames are closer spaced, there are not to be less than three rivets.

The rivets are to be of the best quality, and to be in diameter as per Table G 1, and to be increased in size under their heads to fill the rivet holes. When riveted up, the rivets are completely to fill the holes, their heads are to be "laid up," and their points or outer ends are not to be below the surface of the plating.

#### BULKHEADS.

Section 22. Screw propelled vessels, in addition to the engine-room bulkheads, to have a water-tight bulkhead, built at a reasonable distance from each end of the vessel.

The foremost or collision bulkhead in all cases (except in awning-decked vessels), to extend from the floorplates to the upper deck, and to be in position to the satisfaction of the Surveyors.

The engine-room bulkheads to extend from the floor plates to the upper deck, in vessels with one or two decks; and to the main or middle deck in three-decked cargo, and spar-decked vessels. The aftermost bulkhead will be required to extend to the height of the upper deck, unless it be connected to a water-tight platform or deck of iron, extending entirely round the after part of the vessel, thus rendering the lower after body a water-tight compartment; this bulkhead is to be made water-tight by a stuffing box where the screw shaft passes through.

In sailing vessels the foremost or collision bulkhead only will be required.

All plating of bulkheads to be of the thickness prescribed in Table G 1; and when fitted between two frames at each side of the vessel, to be strongly riveted through them; or if attached only to one frame, then to have brackets or knee plates riveted horizontally against the side plating of the vessel, and to the bulkheads, on the foreside and aftside alternately, near the middle of each strake of the outside plating, and to be strongly riveted thereto. Lining pieces between frames and outside plating, in way of bulkheads, are to extend in one piece from the foreside of the frame afore to the aftside of the frame abaft the bulkhead frames.

The bulkheads to be supported, vertically on one side, by angle irons of the dimensions given in Table G 1, not exceeding two feet six inches apart; and to be efficiently connected and riveted thereto, and to the corresponding floors, beams of the several decks, and the frames. On the opposite side of the bulkheads a horizontal angle iron of the size of the main frames is to be fitted at the height of the hold beams, and where the depth of hold from top of these beams is over eight and under twelve feet, an additional horizontal angle iron of the same size is to be fitted half-way between it and the top of the floors; and when twelve feet or above two such angle irons are to be fitted between the hold beams and the floors. All such bulkheads to be caulked and made thoroughly watertight to the satisfaction of the Surveyor.

The upper half depth of bulkhead plating may be one sixteenth of an inch less in thickness than the lower half when the latter is six-sixteenths of an inch or above in thickness.

#### WOOD DECKS.

**Section 23.** The flat of decks, if of wood, to be of good quality, properly seasoned, free from sap and objectionable knots; the thickness and fastenings as per Table G 2.

In all cases the margin or boundary planks of weather decks in vessels intended for the 90 class or above, to be either Teak or Greenheart.

If the deck is of teak, it may be one-sixth less in thickness than prescribed in Table G 2.

When the deck planks are six inches in width and under, single fastening will be sufficient; but when they are above six inches and not exceeding eight inches in width, there must be two bolts in each plank in every beam, one of which may be a short screw bolt; and planks exceeding eight inches in width must be double fastened with nut and screw bolts.

The upper deck to be fastened by screw bolts, with nuts at the under side of the angle iron of the beams, and tie plates. The bolts must be properly sunk, with oakum and white lead under their heads, and be carefully covered over with turned dowels, bedded in white lead, marine glue, or other suitable composition. It is recommended that the screw bolts be galvanized.

Upper decks must be renewed when worn in thickness as follows, viz.:—When a deck originally required to be 4 inches thick is worn to 3 inches;  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches to  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches; 3 inches to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

#### IRON DECKS. (See also Table G 4.)

Where iron decks are fitted of six-sixteenths of an inch in thickness and under, and no wood deck is laid on the same, beams of angle iron, of the size given in Table G 3, are to be fitted to every frame, except at the ends of the Hatchways, where they are to be of Bulb iron, of the size required by the Rules for vessels of the same breadth having no iron deck. A stringer is to be fitted in such cases at the middle line of the vessel to the under side of the iron deck, formed of a Bulb plate scored over the vertical flange of the beams, and connected to the deck by angle irons. Or any other approved web may be fitted if extending sufficiently below the beams to admit of the pillars being riveted to the same.

Where iron decks exceed the above thickness, Bulb iron beams may be fitted to alternate frames in the usual manner, but angle iron half beams, of the size given in Table G 3, are to be fitted to every frame in the way of all Hatchways.

When the deck plating is seven-sixteenths of an inch in thickness amidships, it may be reduced one-sixteenth of an inch before and abaft the half-length amidships.

If a wood flat be laid over an iron upper deck, it may be half-an-inch less in thickness than prescribed by Table; and in such cases, the iron deck, if five or six-sixteenths of an inch in thickness, may be reduced one-sixteenth of an inch before and abaft the half length; if seven-sixteenths in thickness amidships, it may be reduced to six-sixteenths for an eighth of the length before and abaft the half length, and the remainder to five-sixteenths of an inch.

The butts of the iron deck to be double riveted for half the length amidships; and where large openings are cut in iron decks, compensation is to be given for the same.

If a wood flat be laid over an iron middle deck, it may be  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in thickness.

#### DOUBLE BOTTOMS.\*

Section 24. To entitle a vessel to be noted in the Register Book as having a "Double Bottom,"

\* Side intercostal plates or side keelsons need not be fitted in the range of double bottoms; but where partial double bottoms are fitted, these keelsons are to extend into, or scarph the double bottom not less than three spaces of frames, and be connected to the longitudinal girders where practicable.

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There are not to be less than four rivets in each flange of the angle irons between the frames which connect the stringer plates and intercostal plates to the outside plating, where the spacing of the frames from centre to centre is twenty-three inches and above; but where the frames are closer spaced, there are not to be less than three rivets.

The rivets are to be of the best quality, and to be in diameter as per Table G 1, and to be increased in size under their heads to fill the rivet holes. When riveted up, the rivets are completely to fill the holes, their heads are to be "laid up," and their points or outer ends are not to be below the surface of the plating.

#### BULKHEADS.

Section 22. Screw propelled vessels, in addition to the engine-room bulkheads, to have a water-tight bulkhead, built at a reasonable distance from each end of the vessel.

The foremost or collision bulkhead in all cases (except in awning-decked vessels), to extend from the floorplates to the upper deck, and to be in position to the satisfaction of the Surveyors.

The engine-room bulkheads to extend from the floor plates to the upper deck, in vessels with one or two decks; and to the main or middle deck in three-decked cargo, and spar-decked vessels. The aftermost bulkhead will be required to extend to the height of the upper deck, unless it be connected to a water-tight platform or deck of iron, extending entirely round the after part of the vessel, thus rendering the lower after body a water-tight compartment; this bulkhead is to be made water-tight by a stuffing box where the screw shaft passes through.

In sailing vessels the foremost or collision bulkhead only will be required.

All plating of bulkheads to be of the thickness prescribed in Table G 1; and when fitted between two frames at each side of the vessel, to be strongly riveted through them; or if attached only to one frame, then to have brackets or knee plates riveted horizontally against the side plating of the vessel, and to the bulkheads, on the foreside and aftside alternately, near the middle of each strake of the outside plating, and to be strongly riveted thereto. Lining pieces between frames and outside plating, in way of bulkheads, are to extend in one piece from the foreside of the frame afore to the aftside of the frame abaft the bulkhead frames.

The bulkheads to be supported, vertically on one side, by angle irons of the dimensions given in Table G 1, not exceeding two feet six inches apart; and to be efficiently connected and riveted thereto, and to the corresponding floors, beams of the several decks, and the frames. On the opposite side of the bulkheads a horizontal angle iron of the size of the main frames is to be fitted at the height of the hold beams, and where the depth of hold from top of these beams is over eight and under twelve feet, an additional horizontal angle iron of the same size is to be fitted half-way between it and the top of the floors; and when twelve feet or above two such angle irons are to be fitted between the hold beams and the floors. All such bulkheads to be caulked and made thoroughly watertight to the satisfaction of the Surveyor.

The upper half depth of bulkhead plating may be one sixteenth of an inch less in thickness than the lower half when the latter is six-sixteenths of an inch or above in thickness.

#### WOOD DECKS.

Section 23. The flat of decks, if of wood, to be of good quality, properly seasoned, free from sap and objectionable knots; the thickness and fastenings as per Table G 2.

In all cases the margin or boundary planks of weather decks in vessels intended for the 90A class or above, to be either Teak or Greenheart.

If the deck is of teak, it may be one-sixth less in thickness than prescribed in Table G 2.

When the deck planks are six inches in width and under, single fastening will be sufficient; but when they are above six inches and not exceeding eight inches in width, there must be two bolts in each plank in every beam, one of which may be a short screw bolt; and planks exceeding eight inches in width must be double fastened with nut and screw bolts.

The upper deck to be fastened by screw bolts, with nuts at the under side of the angle iron of the beams, and tie plates. The bolts must be properly sunk, with oakum and white lead under their heads, and be carefully covered over with turned dowels, bedded in white lead, marine glue, or other suitable composition. It is recommended that the screw bolts be galvanized.

Upper decks must be renewed when worn in thickness as follows, viz.:—When a deck originally required to be 4 inches thick is worn to 3 inches;  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches to  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches; 3 inches to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

#### IRON DECKS. (See also Table G 4.)

Where iron decks are fitted of six-sixteenths of an inch in thickness and under, and no wood deck is laid on the same, beams of angle iron, of the size given in Table G 3, are to be fitted to every frame, except at the ends of the Hatchways, where they are to be of Bulb iron, of the size required by the Rules for vessels of the same breadth having no iron deck. A stringer is to be fitted in such cases at the middle line of the vessel to the under side of the iron deck, formed of a Bulb plate scored over the vertical flange of the beams, and connected to the deck by angle irons. Or any other approved web may be fitted if extending sufficiently below the beams to admit of the pillars being riveted to the same.

Where iron decks exceed the above thickness, Bulb iron beams may be fitted to alternate frames in the usual manner, but angle iron half beams, of the size given in Table G 3, are to be fitted to every frame in the way of all Hatchways.

When the deck plating is seven-sixteenths of an inch in thickness amidships, it may be reduced one-sixteenth of an inch before and abaft the half-length amidships.

If a wood flat be laid over an iron upper deck, it may be half-an-inch less in thickness than prescribed by Table; and in such cases, the iron deck, if five or six-sixteenths of an inch in thickness, may be reduced one-sixteenth of an inch before and abaft the half length; if seven-sixteenths in thickness amidships, it may be reduced to six-sixteenths for an eighth of the length before and abaft the half length, and the remainder to five-sixteenths of an inch.

The butts of the iron deck to be double riveted for half the length amidships; and where large openings are cut in iron decks, compensation is to be given for the same.

If a wood flat be laid over an iron middle deck, it may be  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in thickness.

#### DOUBLE BOTTOMS.\*

Section 24. To entitle a vessel to be noted in the Register Book as having a "Double Bottom,"

\* Side intercostal plates or side keelsons need not be fitted in the range of double bottoms; but where partial double bottoms are fitted, these keelsons are to extend into, or scarph the double bottom not less than three spaces of frames, and be connected to the longitudinal girders where practicable.

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the inner or second bottom must extend through the engine and boiler space, to within a few frame spaces of the collision and aftermost bulkheads. Where a "Part Double Bottom" is fitted, its length will be recorded in the Register Book.

The inner or second bottom must be efficiently constructed and made watertight; the plating of it not to be less than five-sixteenths of an inch in thickness, where the vessel's number is under 10,450; if of that number or above, it is to be six-sixteenths of an inch in thickness, and the flange or side plate in each instance must be one-sixteenth of an inch thicker. The double bottom to be efficiently connected to the outside plating and frames of the main body of the vessel; and when reversed frames are cut they must be compensated for by doubling the frames with short angle irons of their own size. The butts and edges of the plates may be single riveted. "Man holes" must be constructed, or provision made for the removal of a portion of the plates so as to enable the inner surface of outside plating, the frames, floors, keelsons, and rivets to be thoroughly examined and coated when required. Air-pipes to be fitted, and the double bottom to be tested on completion with a head of water at least equal to the extreme draught of water of the vessel.

The upper side of the plating must be protected with wood planking as ceiling, in no case to be less than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in thickness.

Where double bottoms are fitted in the fore and after holds, and not extended through the engine room, great care should be taken to provide against an abrupt termination in the longitudinal girders; they are either to be carried through the engine room, or fully compensated for, by connection with the longitudinal engine and boiler bearers, or otherwise, to the satisfaction of the Surveyor.

Any other plan of fitting double bottoms may be adopted where sufficient longitudinal strength is arranged, provided in the first instance it receives the approval of the Committee.

Where double bottoms, or part double bottoms, are fitted with longitudinal girders on the floors, all the outside plating (except the garboard strakes) which is entirely within the boundary of them, may be one-sixteenth of an inch less in thickness than that prescribed in Table G 1, provided that thickness be ten-sixteenths of an inch or more.

#### CEILING.

**Section 25.** All vessels to be closely ceiled from the main keelson to the upper part of the bilges, the ceiling to be secured in such a manner as to be easily removed. From the upper part of the bilges upwards, either batten and space or close ceiling may be adopted, but the former is considered preferable.

The ceiling on the floors is to be made in hatches where practicable, of convenient sizes, and when not so arranged, to be fastened to the reversed angle irons or frames in such a manner as to be removed when required for the purpose of survey, or for cleaning and painting.

For thickness of ceiling, see Table G 2.

#### ENGINE SPACE.

Section 26. In vessels propelled by machinery, care must be taken that the engine and boiler bearers are properly constructed, having efficient longitudinal ties; and where the bearers may interfere with the longitudinal strength of the vessel, they must extend a sufficient distance beyond the bulkheads of the engine and boiler space, to compensate for such interruption.

When the machinery and boilers are fitted, as many hold or lower-deck beams of extra strength, as per

Table G 3, are to be introduced as may be practicable; and the vessel to be otherwise made secure where necessary in the engine-room, to the satisfaction of the Surveyors. See page 16, paragraph 4.

In the engine and boiler space, double reversed angle irons must be fitted to every floor, from bilge to bilge; and in vessels where the number for plating is 15,500 and under 21,700, they are to extend to the top of the bilges. Where the number is 21,700 and above, web frames are to be fitted, about 10 feet apart, formed of plates the thickness of the floor plates, and sufficiently broad to receive double angle irons on the inner edge, passing within the bilge stringer angle irons, and extending from the hold beam stringer plate to scarph the ends of the floors.

#### SHAFT TUNNEL.

The plating of Shaft Tunnels to be from  $\frac{4}{16}$  to  $\frac{6}{16}$  of an inch in thickness, in proportion to the size of the vessel: the top plating in way of the hatchways to be not less than  $\frac{2}{16}$  of an inch thicker than the remaining plates, or to be covered with wood not less than two inches thick. The tunnel to be additionally strengthened with transverse angle irons not more than eight feet apart, of the size of the reversed frames, and the plating to be caulked and made watertight.

#### COCKS AND VALVES.

Section 27. A sluice cock or valve is to be fitted at the limbers, at each water-tight bulkhead, to allow water to be shut off, or to reach the pumps when required; the same to be fitted, so as to be controlled above the load water-line, and to be boxed in, to prevent injury.

The shut-off valves or cocks of all openings for the inlet or outlet of water, in connection with the engines and boilers, are to be fitted close to the vessel's sides, and are to be accessible at all times.

All head and stern pumps to be efficiently provided with stop-cocks, to the satisfaction of the Surveyors.

#### HATCHWAYS AND MAST PARTNERS.

Section 28. All hatchways are to be properly framed to receive half beams where required, and the mast-holes to have partners at the upper deck and at the tier of beams where the masts are wedged, the plating of which is not to be less in thickness than is required for stringer plates, and the united breadths of the plates are not to be less than twice the diameter of the masts. These plates are to be well riveted to each other, and to the beams; and at the decks where the masts are to be wedged, an angle iron of the dimensions required for the main frame of the ship is to be properly fitted and riveted to the plate round the mast-holes.

It is recommended to have only one large angle iron on the beams where comings are intended to be fitted, of sufficient size to compensate for double angle irons, the angle iron to be on the side of the beam that will be clear of the hatchway space. Plates are to be fitted and riveted to these beams, where necessary, in order that the ends of the deck may be properly fastened.

Where upper deck hatchways, or engine and boiler openings, are about twelve feet and not exceeding sixteen feet in length, strong shifting beams are to be fitted with proper means for firmly securing the same. Where the length is above sixteen feet and not exceeding twenty feet, a deep web plate or shifting beam is to be fitted between double angle irons, at the middle of the length, extending the depth of the coming and carlings; and the fore and aft tie plates in way of the same, and extending two spaces of beams beyond each end of the hatchway or opening, are to be double the width of that given in Table G 4, or such other

arrangement as may be considered equal thereto may be adopted, if approved by the Committee. When the length exceeds twenty feet, a deck plan is to be submitted for the approval of the Committee, showing the necessary additional transverse strength proposed to be applied, either by increasing the number of web plates, and the width of the stringer and tie plates, or by plating the beams in way of the same, as the case may require. Where iron decks are fitted, as required by the rules, additional strength is to be applied around all hatchways of twenty feet and above, either by doubling the plating, or by fitting plates of the breadth and thickness required for tie plates in Table G 4.

All hatchway comings on weather decks, and the companions at the fore end of steamers to be of iron. In all cases where half beams are required, fore and aft carlings, of the same size and description as the hatchway beams, are to be fitted in the hatchway spaces; the plates forming the comings and headledges are to be of sufficient strength in proportion to their size, and are to extend to the lower edge of the beams and carlings, and must be riveted to them, excepting that when the beams are of bulb iron they may then terminate on the bulb; where coming plates are of extra thickness, the carlings may be dispensed with.

Half beams are to be fitted to alternate frames between the hatchway beams, and their ends are to be secured by the angle irons on their upper edges being made knee-shaped, and fitted and riveted to the fore and aft carlings or comings. In addition, fore and aft tie-plates are to be fitted close to the comings and riveted to the beams and half beams. An angle iron with its flange of sufficient depth to extend half an inch above the deck, is to be fitted and riveted to the comings and headledge plates, and to the beams and tie plates; its upper edge to be properly caulked, and the rivets used in its vertical flange to be countersunk and flush headed.

#### SKYLIGHTS AND TRUNK BULKHEADS AROUND ENGINE HATCHES.

**Section 29.** The skylights to engine-rooms are in all cases to be substantially constructed; the comings to which they are attached are to be of iron efficiently fastened to the beams, and are to be not less than thirty inches above the upper deck in one, two, or three-decked vessels, and in spar-decked vessels; in awning-decked vessels, they must not be less than eighteen inches above the awning deck.

The skylights to be securely attached to the comings, and the glass in them should be very strong (from three-eighths to half an inch thick), protected by a strong guard of iron or brass rods, or by a frame work of wire; in addition, dead lights of either iron or wood must be fitted, having bull's eyes in them, and arrangements made for their efficient security in bad weather.

In steam vessels, with three decks or tiers of beams, and in spar and awning-decked vessels, and those having either a poop or bridge house with the engine-room beneath, the engine-room hatchways in the main deck are to be enclosed by iron trunk bulkheads, efficiently strengthened by angle iron, and extended from the main deck to the beams above, to which they are to be secured; or, in one or two-decked vessels, to have comings at least thirty inches in height above the main deck. Strong iron doors will be allowed in these trunk bulkheads, provided their lower parts are at least eighteen inches above the main deck, and arrangements made for their efficient security.

Where engine or boiler openings are above twenty feet in length, the beams abreast of them on the main deck are to be covered with plating, which is to taper towards the stringer plate, for a distance

beyond the openings, at each end, not less than the breadth of the plating required to be fitted; the thickness of this plating to be the same as given in Table G 4 for iron decks.

#### COAL BUNKER PIPES AND LIDS.

Section 30. Coal bunker pipes, where practicable, are to be formed so as to be at least six inches above the upper deck, fitted with gratings and lids, the latter to have studs, to fit in openings made in the pipes, for their security, the pipes to be so formed that tarpauling may be securely lashed over them. Where it is necessary to fit flat coal bunker scuttle lids flush with the deck, they must be secured by a bar, or other approved fastening.

PORTS AND SCUPPERS.

Section 31. All vessels must be fitted with a sufficient number of ports and scuppers, to readily discharge any large quantity of water from the upper deck. The ports and flaps, where such are adopted, are to be hung by strong hinges, and the scuppers formed in the vertical flange of the upper deck stringer angle iron, which is to be increased in depth, so as to enclose the scuppers; or any other equally efficient plan may be adopted.

Where the bulwark plating and roughtree rail are cut through to form a cargo port, the bulwark stays at each end of the port should be of increased strength, to the satisfaction of the Surveyors.

A sufficient number of scuppers, with proper pipes attached to them, are to be fitted in all 'tween decks to convey water or leakage to the bilges.

VENTILATORS.

Section 32. It is recommended that ventilators, sufficient in number and size, be efficiently fitted to the upper deck of all vessels.

When scuttles are fitted for ventilation in the topsides of vessels, strong covers for them are to be provided; these covers to be efficiently fitted, to the approval of the Surveyors.

Where scuttles are fitted in the sheerstrake within three-fifths the vessel's length amidships, compensation is to be given either by an extra thickness in the sheerstrake, doubling plate in way of the scuttles, or else by the introduction of strong angle iron over them.

#### CHAIN PLATES.

Section 33. The chain plates to be in proportion to the size of the vessel, and riveted efficiently to the outside plating (not bulwark plating), the sheerstrake being preferable.

#### BITTS.

Section 34. All bitts, when not of iron, and which do not go down to the deck below, to be fitted into iron sockets fastened through the deck to plates riveted to the beams.

#### CEMENT.

Section 35. The frames and plating of the bottom of all vessels to the upper part of the bilges to be thickly and efficiently covered with Portland or other approved cement, which may be mixed with sand or other suitable substance. Care to be taken to have a proper substance of cement at its termination, and to keep the water-courses clear all fore and aft. The whole to be to the satisfaction of the Surveyors.

#### RUDDER.

Section 36. The rudder to be made to ship and unship while the vessel is afloat. The size of

main piece, given in Table G 2 to be regulated by the number which regulates the thickness of the vessel's plating; it is to be of the best hammered iron. The frame of the rudder and main piece to be one forging; the frame to be properly stayed by wrought iron stays welded on the frame, and to be carefully plated and riveted. It is recommended that the pintles be made independent of the frame.

#### WINDLASS.

Section 37. The windlass, for all grades, if of wood, may be composed of either of the following timbers; namely, English, African, or Live Oak; Adriatic, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, or French Oak; East India Teak, Morung Saul, Greenheart, Morra, and Iron Bark. The iron spindle in all cases to pass through the body of the windlass.

#### PUMPS.

Section 38. In addition to the engine pumps in steam vessels, an efficient pump is to be fitted in the bilges, on each side of the vessel, to each cargo compartment, capable of being worked from the upper or main deck.

#### EQUIPMENT.

Section 39. The equipment as regards anchors, chains, warps, &c., is to be regulated by the number produced by the sum of the measurements of the half moulded breadth of the vessel amidships, her depth from the upper part of keel to the top of the upper deck beams, and the girth of her half midship section to the same height, multiplied by her length, for a one, two, or three-decked vessel, and for a spar-decked vessel.

For a vessel with an awning deck, the equipment number to be increased one-sixth beyond that which it would be if she were flush-decked, and without an awning deck.

For a steam vessel with a partial awning deck, poop, top-gallant forecastle, or a raised quarter deck, the equipment number to be increased one-tenth, and for a sailing vessel with such erections one-fifteenth, beyond that which it would be if she were flush-decked.

For the equipment as regards anchors and chains, see Table 22 and footnotes thereto.

All vessels under 150 tons to be provided with one good Boat; and every vessel of 150 tons, and above, to have a suitable number. The Surveyors are to be particular in examining and reporting the condition of the boats of all vessels.

In Ships navigated by steam, the boilers and machinery are to be considered as part of the equipment, and, unless the Surveyors are satisfied of their efficiency, the figure 1 will be withheld.

#### REPORTS ON VESSELS.

**Section 40.** The Surveyors, in submitting their Reports of vessels not already classed, are in all cases, where practicable, to forward a Sketch of the Midship Section, and other drawings where necessary, to be furnished by the Builders, with figured dimensions of the component parts marked thereon.

Builders wishing to adopt plans other than those described herein, are to submit them through the Resident Surveyors (who are to state their opinions thereon), for the Committee's consideration and approval.

#### THREE-DECKED STEAM VESSELS.

**Section 41.** Steam vessels not less than 15 feet depth of hold to the middle deck, having two or more complete decks laid and caulked, and a tier of hold beams, or extra strong hold beams and stringers in lieu thereof,

and in which the space between the upper and middle decks is intended for the stowage of general cargo, will have their scantlings determined as follows, and will be marked in the Register Book "Three-Decked Rule."

The scantlings of the frames, reversed frames and floor-plates, the thickness of bulkheads, and diameter of pillars, are determined by the number produced by the deduction of seven feet from the sum of the measurements in feet, arising from the addition of the half-moulded breadth of the vessel amidships, the depth from the upper part of the keel to the top of the upper deck beams, and the girth of the half midship frame section measured from the centre line at top of keel to the upper deck stringer plate.

The scantlings of the keel, stem, stempost; the thickness of the outside plating, keelson and stringer plates, and deck; also the scantlings of the angle irons on beam stringer plates, and keelson and stringer angle irons in hold, as in Tables G 1, G 2, and G 4, are governed by the number obtained by multiplying that which regulates the size of the frames, &c., by the length of the vessel.

All the frames are to extend to the upper deck stringer plate.

The reversed frames are to extend to the upper part of the middle deck beam stringer angle iron, and to the upper part of the frames alternately.

The plating to be of the thickness given in Table G 1 from the keel to the gunwale; the sheerstrake to be placed at the gunwale, and the strake of plating in way of the middle deck to be an outside strake.

The middle deck stringer plate to be of the breadth and thickness prescribed in Table G 4; it is to be fitted and connected to the outside plating by angle irons between the frames of the size given for beam stringer angle iron, and in addition, an inner stringer angle iron of the same size, passing continuously fore and aft, must be riveted to reversed angle iron on each frame, and to the stringer plate—the space between this angle iron and the outside plating, all fore and aft, to be filled in and made watertight. Similar angle irons are to be riveted to the stringer plate, reversed frames, and outside plating, at the lower deck stringer.

Where there would be considerable bevel to the angle iron fitted on the stringer plate and to the reversed frame *aft*, the angle iron may be omitted for one-twelfth of the vessel's length at that end, and flanged plates may be substituted at that part for angle irons for attaching the stringer plates to the outside plating.

A reduction of one-sixteenth of an inch from the thickness required by Table G 4 for the middle deck stringer and tie plates, will be allowed for those of the upper deck; but their widths must not be less than those of the middle deck.

The butt straps of the sheerstrake and upper and middle deck stringer plates and of three strakes of plating at the bilge, to be one-sixteenth of an inch thicker than the plates they connect, and treble riveted, for half the vessel's length amidships.

In these vessels, a side intercostal keelson is to be fitted and attached to the outside plating by angle irons of not less size than  $3 \times 3 \times \frac{7}{16}$ ; but if the plating number is 21,700 or above, then these angle irons must not be less than  $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{8}{16}$ . When a double bottom is fitted, this keelson may be dispensed with in the range thereof.

The thickness of the flat of upper deck is to be as given in Table G 2. In all cases a middle deck is to be properly laid and caulked, the thickness of which may be one-half inch less than that prescribed for the upper deck.

Engine room hatchways on the main deck are to be enclosed by iron trunk bulkheads, efficiently strengthened, and extended from the main deck to the upper deck.

If in such vessels the length exceeds eleven times the depth taken from the upper part of the keel to the top of the middle deck beams, additional strength will be required at the bilge and bottom, as per Section 46; but no additional strength at the sheerstrake and stringer plate will be needed until the length exceeds eleven times the depth taken from the upper part of the keel to the top of the upper deck beams; when this is the case, additional strength will be required in the upper deck sheerstrakes and stringer plates, as per Section 46, relating to vessels' proportions.

#### SPAR-DECKED STEAM VESSELS.

Section 42. Vessels noted in the Register Book as "Spar decked," are those which are of lighter construction than vessels built under the three-decked rule; they must have three tiers of beams, and be not less than 15 feet depth of hold to the main deck, and no erections will be allowed on the spar deck except such as are necessary for navigation.

In such vessels the scantlings and arrangements are to be regulated by the dimensions under the main or middle deck, as in those having one or two decks.

All the frames must extend to the spar-deck stringer plate, or to the lower part of the curve when of a rounded form at the gunwale.

The reversed angle irons on the frames are to extend to the upper part of the main or middle deck beam stringer angle iron, and to the upper part of the frames, alternately.

When the plating number is under 13,100, the plating from the main to the spar-deck sheerstrake must not be less than six-sixteenths of an inch in thickness; if 13,100 and under 16,600, it must not be less than seven-sixteenths of an inch in thickness; and if 16,600 and under 35,200 it must not be less than eight-sixteenths of an inch; and if 35,200 or above, it must not be less than nine-sixteenths of an inch in thickness.

A reduction of two-sixteenths of an inch from the thickness required by Table G 1 for the main deck sheerstrakes, and from that given in the upper line of Table G 4 for stringer and tie-plates, will be allowed for those of the spar deck; but their widths must not be less than those of the main deck.

The butt straps of the spar and main deck sheerstrakes and stringer plates, and of three strakes of plating at the bilges, to be one-sixteenth of an inch thicker than the plates they connect, and treble riveted for half the vessel's length amidships.

In these vessels, a side intercostal keelson is to be fitted, and attached to the outside plating by angle irons of not less than  $3 \times 3 \times \frac{7}{16}$ ; but if the plating number is 21,700 or above, then these angle irons must not be less than  $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{8}{16}$ . When a double bottom is fitted, this keelson may be dispensed with in the range thereof.

The lower edge of the main sheerstrake must not be more than one-half its depth below the main deck stringer plate.

When the spar-deck is constructed of a rounded form at the gunwale, the beams may be of plain angle iron, if of not less strength than prescribed above, and are to scarph the main frames with not less than two feet lengths, and to be properly riveted to them. The rounded gunwale plates are to be of the same thickness as the spar-deck stringer plates, and properly constructed, to the satisfaction of the Surveyors.

The main deck stringer plate is to be fitted and connected to the sheerstrake by angle irons between the frames, of the size given for beam stringer angle iron, and in addition, an inner stringer angle iron of the same size, passing continuously fore and aft, must be riveted to reversed angle iron on each frame, and to the

stringer plate; the space between this angle iron and the sheerstrake, all fore and aft, to be filled in and made watertight. Similar angle irons are to be riveted to the stringer plate, reversed frames, and outside plating at the lower deck.

Where there would be considerable bevel to the angle iron fitted on the stringer plate, and to the reversed frame aft, the angle iron may be omitted for one-twelfth of the vessel's length at that end, and flanged plates may be substituted at that part for angle iron for attaching the stringer plate to the outside plating.

These vessels are to have a complete main or middle deck  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in thickness, properly laid and caulked; and a main or middle deck sheerstrake of the thickness prescribed by Table G 1.

The flat of spar deck to be not less than  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in thickness.

Engine room hatchways on the main deck are to be enclosed by iron trunk bulkheads, efficiently strengthened and extended from the main deck to the spar deck.

The measurement of depth, for regulating the additional strength required for vessels of extreme proportions given in Section 46, is to be taken from the upper part of keel to the top of the main or middle deck beams.

When Section 46 (relating to vessels' proportions) applies to these vessels, the increased strength defined for sheerstrakes and stringer plates is to be added to those of either the upper or middle deck.

They are to have extra strength at their bilges in the proportion of their length to depth from main deck as prescribed in Section 46; they may, however, be 12 and under 13 depths in length before they are required to have the remaining extra strength prescribed for vessels of 11 to 12 depths in length, and such vessels exceeding the above proportions to have extra strength in the same relation to that prescribed for one and two-decked vessels.

Vessels to which this rule applies, as regards an entire spar deck, will be noted in the Register Book thus:—"Spar decked."

#### AWNING-DECKED VESSELS.

Section 43. An awning-decked vessel is one having a light superstructure fore and aft on the main or upper deck proper of the vessel, intended to shelter passengers, or cattle, or for the conveyance of cargo, either light in its nature or limited in quantity. In such vessels the scantlings and arrangements of the frames, reversed frames, the thickness of bulkheads, and diameter of pillars in Table G 1, are to be regulated by the dimensions under the main or upper deck, as in a one, two, or three-decked vessel, exclusive of the awning deck.

The plans of such vessels and a maximum load line must be submitted to the Committee for approval, and the load line thus sanctioned is to be inserted in the Certificate and in the Register Book.

Awning-decked vessels loading to a greater draught of water than such maximum load line will thereby lose their character in the Register Book.

Vessels to which this rule applies, as regards an entire awning deck, will be noted in the Register Book thus, "Awning decked."

Such erections only as are necessary for navigating these vessels will be allowed on the awning deck.

All the main frames must extend to the awning deck stringer plate, or to the lower part of the curve

when of a rounded form at the gunwale. To be of the size given in Table G 1, but in no case to be less than  $3 \times 3 \times \frac{6}{16}$ .

The height to which the reversed frames are to be carried to be regulated by the numbers, as in one, two, or three-decked vessels. See Section 8.

All the side plating above the main sheerstrake in vessels whose number is under 14,000 to be not less than five-sixteenths of an inch in thickness; if of that number or above, to be not less than six-sixteenths in thickness.

The awning deck stringer plate to be of the breadth given in Table G 4 for hold beam stringers, and to be not less than six-sixteenths of an inch in thickness where the plating number is under 14,000, and seven-sixteenths where the plating number is 14,000 or above.

The tie plates to be of the same thickness as given above for the stringer plates, and to be in breadth as in Table G 4 for main deck tie plates.

The butts of the awning deck side plating above the main deck, and of the awning deck stringer and tie plates, are to be double riveted.

A reduction of one-fourth from the thickness prescribed for the main deck will be allowed for the flat of awning deck.

The beams to be of the sizes given in Table G 3. They are to be placed at every alternate frame, and if the vessel is of a rounded form at the gunwale, to scarph the main frames not less than eighteen inches, and to be properly riveted to them.

Engine room hatchways on the main deck are to be enclosed by iron trunk bulkheads, efficiently strengthened and extended from the main deck to the awning deck; and the comings to the engine room skylight not to be less than eighteen inches above the awning deck.

Rounded gunwale plating to be not less in thickness than required for the awning-deck stringer plate. The gunwale must be properly constructed to the satisfaction of the Surveyors.

The main deck stringer plate is to be fitted and connected to the sheerstrake by angle iron between the frames, of the size given for beam stringer angle iron; and in addition, an inner stringer angle iron of the same size, passing continuously fore and aft, must be riveted to reversed angle iron on each frame, and to the stringer plate; the space between this angle iron and the sheerstrake, all fore and aft, to be filled in and made watertight.

#### POOPS, TOP-GALLANT FORECASTLES, AND BRIDGE HOUSES.

Section 44. In full poops, top-gallant forecastles, and engine space enclosures, a reduction of one-fourth from the dimensions which would be required in the same range if the vessel were flush decked, will be allowed in the outside plating, beams, stringer and tie-plates upon beams, angle iron on stringer plates, and flat of deck. In no case need the side plating exceed six-sixteenths of an inch in thickness, and it must not be less than five-sixteenths.

All frames to extend to the poop or forecastle stringer plate, or to the lower part of the curve when of a rounded form at the gunwale. The beams to be of the size given in Table G 3, and they are to be efficiently pillared. A beam to be placed at every alternate frame to scarph the main frames not less than eighteen inches, and to be properly riveted to them.

The rounded gunwale plating may be of the thickness required for the poop or forecastle stringer plates. The gunwale must be properly constructed to the satisfaction of the Surveyors.

If the poop does not extend beyond one-fourth the vessel's length from aft, tie-plates need not be fitted on their beams.

Where the poop exceeds one-fourth of the vessel's length, the upper deck stringer plate and sheerstrake are to be either increased in thickness or doubled, in way of the break, for a length of from twenty to thirty feet, or increased strength at this part may be obtained in any other way, if to the satisfaction of the Surveyors.

Where it is proposed to fit a poop or top-gallant orecastle to a vessel under 14 feet depth of hold, the plans are to be submitted for the consideration of the Committee.

Where bridge houses are fitted, the whole of the frames are to be extended to the height of the bridge deck, or be connected to the stringer plates by knees and bracket plates, and the gunwale angle iron made continuous. Where efficient partial bulkheads are fitted, the alternate frames only need extend to the height of the bridge deck.

#### RAISED QUARTER-DECKS.

Section 45. Side plating of raised quarter-decks may be one-sixteenth of an inch less in thickness than topside plating below it, if the topside plating be seven-sixteenths of an inch in thickness or more.

The frames in all cases, and the reversed angle irons on alternate frames, are to extend to the raised quarter-deck stringer plate.

The upper deck beam stringer plate is to maintain its breadth to the break of the quarter-deck, and then it may be gradually reduced in breadth until it terminates at the fourth frame abaft the break, and it is to be fitted and riveted to the outside plating. The upper deck sheerstrake is to extend to the stern. The front or break bulkhead of the raised quarter-deck is to be stiffened by a thwartship plate, of not less size than the upper deck beam tie-plates, and efficiently connected to it by angle iron; this thwartship plate is to receive the deck ends, and is to be supported by bracket plates, when not riveted to a beam.

Where the raised deck is less than one quarter of the vessel's length, a reduction of one-fifth from the thickness which would be required in the same range if the vessel were flush decked will be allowed in the stringer and tie plates upon beams, and angle iron on stringer plates and the flat of the deck.

Where the raised deck exceeds one quarter of the vessel's length, hold beams, beam stringers and stringers in hold, are to be fitted in accordance with the Rules for the increased depth of the vessel, and the height of the reversed angle irons on the frames are to be regulated by the number for scantlings which the increased depth would give. The main sheerstrake should be doubled, or increased in thickness, for a reasonable distance before and abaft the break; the side plating of the raised deck should be increased in thickness at the break, and be extended for some distance before the break; the butts of this plating, the main sheerstrake, and the strake of plating next below must be treble riveted in the neighbourhood of the break, and the butt straps be one-sixteenth of an inch thicker than the plates they connect. The main deck stringer plate should extend abaft the break about seven frame spaces, and the raised deck stringer plate about four frame spaces before the break, and the stringer plates below the main deck should have a shift of about sixteen feet overlap, or the necessary strength may be obtained by other arrangements if approved by the Surveyors.

## VESSELS OF EXTREME PROPORTIONS.

Section 46. In the following cases additional longitudinal strength, beyond that stated in the foregoing Rules, and in Tables G 1 and G 2, will be required. For stringer plates and iron decks, see Table G 4.

The length, breadth, and depth to be taken as per Section 1.

## VESSELS ABOVE 11 AND NOT EXCEEDING 12 DEPTHS IN LENGTH.

Plating Number under 18,700. The sheerstrake to be increased one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness for three-fourths the vessel's length amidships.

To have a bulb plate of the dimensions required for the midship beam plate, placed between, and riveted to, the double angle iron bilge keelson for one-half the vessel's length amidships.

To have one strake of plating at the bilges one-sixteenth of an inch thicker than prescribed in Table G 1, for one-half the vessel's length amidships.

Plating No. 18,700 and under 26,400. The sheerstrake to be increased one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness for three-fourths the vessel's length amidships.

To have a bulb plate of the dimensions of the midship beam plate, placed between, and riveted to, the double angle iron bilge keelson for three-fifths the vessel's length amidships.

And to have two strakes of plating at the bilge one-sixteenth of an inch thicker than given in Table G 1 for one-half the vessel's length amidships.

Plating No. 26,400 and under 35,200. The sheerstrake to be increased one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness for three-fourths the vessel's length amidships.

To have a bulb plate of the dimensions required for the midship beam plate, placed between, and riveted to, the double angle iron bilge keelson for three-fifths the vessel's length amidships.

To have also a bulb plate of the same size as the above, fitted to the side intercostal keelson for one-half the vessel's length amidships.

And to have an intercostal plate riveted between the upper bilge stringer angle irons, and attached to the outside plating for half the length of the vessel amidships.

Plating No. 35,200 and under 40,200. The sheerstrake to be increased one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness for three-fourths the vessel's length amidships.

To have a bulb plate of the dimensions required for the midship beam plate fitted to the side intercostal keelson for half the vessel's length amidships.

To have an intercostal bilge keelson fitted for half the vessel's length amidships, and attached to the outside plating.

And to have intercostal plates fitted between the upper bilge stringer angle irons, and attached to the outside plating for three-fifths the vessel's length amidships.

### VESSELS ABOVE 12 AND NOT EXCEEDING 13 DEPTHS IN LENGTH.

Plating No. under 18,700. The sheerstrake to be increased in thickness two-sixteenths of an inch, for three-fourths the vessel's length amidships.

To have a bulb plate of the dimensions required for the midship beam plate, placed between, and riveted to, the double angle iron bilge keelson for three-fifths the vessel's length amidships.

To have two strakes of plating at the bilges one-sixteenth of an inch thicker than prescribed in Table G1, for one-half the vessel's length amidships.

Plating No. 18,700 and under 26,400. The sheerstrake to be increased two-sixteenths of an inch in thickness for three-fourths the vessel's length amidships.

To have a bulb plate of the dimensions required for the midship beam plate, placed between, and riveted to, the double angle iron bilge keelson for three-fifths the vessel's length amidships.

And to have intercostal plates riveted between the upper bilge stringer angle irons, and attached to the outside plating for one-half the vessel's length amidships; or to have in lieu thereof three strakes of plating at the bilge one-sixteenth of an inch thicker than required by Table G I for the same length.

Plating No. 26,400 and under 35,200. The sheerstrake to be increased two-sixteenths of an inch in thickness for three-fourths the vessel's length amidships.

To have a bulb plate of the dimensions required for the midship beam plate, fitted to the side intercostal keelson for one-half the vessel's length amidships.

Also to have a bulb plate of the same size as the above, placed between, and riveted to, the double angle iron bilge keelson for three-fifths the vessel's length amidships.

And to have intercostal plates riveted between the upper bilge stringer angle irons and attached to the outside plating for one-half the vessel's length amidships.

Plating No. 35,200 and under 40,200. The sheerstrake to be increased in thickness two-sixteenths of an inch for three-fourths the vessel's length amidships.

To have a bulb plate of the dimensions required for the midship beam plate, fitted to the side intercostal keelson for one-half the vessel's length amidships.

To have intercostal plates fitted and attached to the outside plating at the bilge keelson for one-half the vessel's length amidships, and to have a bulb plate of the same size as that given above, attached thereto, and to the keelson angle irons, for three-fifths the vessel's length amidships.

To have intercostal plates riveted between the upper bilge stringer angle irons, and attached to the outside plating for three-fifths the vessel's length amidships.

### VESSELS ABOVE 13 AND NOT EXCEEDING 14 DEPTHS IN LENGTH.

Plating No. under 10,450. The sheerstrake to be increased two-sixteenths of an inch in thickness for three-fourths the vessel's length amidships, and the strake next below it to be increased one-sixteenth of an inch for one-half the vessel's length amidships.

To have a bulb plate of the dimensions required for the midship beam plate, placed between and riveted to, the double angle iron bilge keelson for three-fifths the vessel's length amidships.

To have also an additional bulb plate of the same size as the above, fitted between the upper bilge stringer angle irons for one-half the length of the vessel amidships.

To have in all cases a side keelson formed of double angle irons, about midway between the bilge and middle line keelson.

And to have two strakes of plating at the bilges one-sixteeenth of an inch thicker than prescribed in Table G 1 for one-half the vessel's length amidships.

Plating No. 10,450 and under 15,500. The sheerstrake to be doubled below the stringer plate with plates not less than 18 inches broad in long lengths, and of the thickness of topside plating, for three-fifths of the vessel's length amidships.\*

To have a bulb plate of the dimensions required for the midship beam plate, placed between and riveted to, the double angle iron bilge keelson for three-fifths the vessel's length amidships.

To have also a side intercostal keelson fitted between double side keelson angle irons, and attached to the outside plating, extending as far forward and aft as practicable.

In addition to the above, two strakes of plating at the bilges are to be one-sixteenth of an inch thicker than given in Table G 1, for one-half the vessel's length amidships.

Plating No. 15,500 and under 18,700. The sheerstrake to be doubled below the stringer plate with plates not less than 20 inches broad, in long lengths, and of the thickness of the topside plating, for three-fifths the vessel's length amidships.

To have a bulb plate of the dimensions required for the midship beam plate fitted to the bilge keelson for three-fifths the vessel's length amidships.

And to have intercostal plates riveted between the upper bilge stringer angle irons, and attached to the outside plating for one-half the vessel's length amidships; or in lieu thereof, three strakes of plating at the bilge are to be increased one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness beyond that required by Table G 1.

Plating No. 18,700 and under 26,400. The sheerstrake to be doubled below the stringer plate with plating not less than 20 inches broad, in long lengths, and of the thickness of the topside plating, for three-fifths the vessel's length amidships; or, where an iron upper deck is fitted for half the vessel's length amidships of the thickness given in Table G 4, the sheerstrake may be increased two-sixteenths of an inch in lieu of doubling.

<sup>\*</sup> When it is required to double the sheerstrake for a portion of its breadth, the topside strake may in lieu thereof be doubled its whole breadth for the same length,

To have a bulb plate of the dimensions required for the midship beam plate fitted to the bilge keelson for three-fifths of the vessel's length amidships.

And to have intercostal plates riveted between the upper bilge stringer angle irons and attached to the outside plating for one-half the vessel's length amidships.

Plating No. 26,400 and under 35,200. The sheerstrake to be two-sixteenths of an inch thicker, and the strake below it one-sixteenth of an inch thicker than required by Table G 1 for three-fourths the vessel's length amidships.

To have a bulb plate of the dimensions required for the midship beam plate fitted to the side intercostal keelson for one-half the vessel's length amidships.

To have intercostal plates fitted and riveted between the bilge stringer angle irons and attached to the outside plating for half the vessel's length amidships.

And to have intercostal plates riveted between the upper bilge stringer angle irons and attached to the outside plating for three-fifths the vessel's length amidships.

Plating No. 35,200 and under 40,200. The sheerstrake to be two-sixteenths of an inch thicker, and the strake below it one-sixteenth of an inch thicker than required by Table G 1 for three-fourths the vessel's length amidships.

To have a bulb plate of the dimensions required for the midship beam plate fitted to the side intercostal keelson for one-half the vessel's length amidships.

To have an intercostal bilge keelson attached to the outside plating for half the vessel's length amidships; and to have a bulb plate of the same size as that given above attached thereto, and to the keelson angle irons, for three-fifths the vessel's length amidships.

To have intercostal plates fitted between the upper bilge stringer angle irons and attached to the outside plating for one-half the vessel's length amidships.

The middle line keelson in these vessels to be one-fourth deeper than required by Table G 2 for one-half the vessel's length amidships, tapered forward and aft to the depth given in the Table.

#### VESSELS ABOVE 14 AND NOT EXCEEDING 15 DEPTHS IN LENGTH.

Plating No. under 10,450. The sheerstrake to be doubled its breadth below the stringer plate with plates not less than eighteen inches broad and of the thickness of the strake next below it, for three-fourths the vessel's length amidships.

To have a bulb plate of the dimensions required for the midship beam plate, fitted to the bilge keelson for three-fifths the vessel's length amidships.

To have a bulb plate of the same size as the above, fitted between the upper bilge stringer angle iron for one-half the vessel's length amidships.

To have in all cases a side keelson formed of double angle irons, about midway between the bilge and middle line keelson, with a bulb plate between of the size given above.

And to have an intercostal stringer fitted at the upper turn of bilge and attached to the outside plating

for half the vessel's length amidships, or, in lieu thereof, one strake of plating at the bilge, doubled for the same length.

Plating No. 10,450 and under 15,500. The sheerstrake to be doubled, its breadth below the stringer plate, with plates not less than twenty inches broad and of the thickness of the strake next below it, for three-fourths the vessel's length amidships.

To have a bulb plate of the dimensions required for the midship beam plate fitted to the bilge keelson for three-fifths of the vessel's length amidships.

To have a side intercostal keelson attached to the outside plating extending as far forward and aft as practicable.

And to have intercostal plates fitted between the upper bilge stringer angle irons and attached to the outside plating for one half the vessel's length amidships; or in lieu thereof to have one strake of plating at the bilge doubled for one-half the vessel's length amidships.

Plating No. 15,500 and under 18,700. The sheerstrake to be doubled, its breadth below the stringer plate, with plates not less than twenty-four inches broad and of the thickness of the strake next below it, for three-fourths the length of the vessel amidships.

To have a bulb plate of the dimensions required for the midship beam plate, fitted to the bilge keelson for three-fifths the vessel's length amidships.

To have intercostal plates riveted between the upper bilge stringer angle irons and attached to the outside plating for one-half the vessel's length amidships; or in lieu thereof one strake of plating at the bilge to be doubled for the same length.

Plating No. 18,700 and under 26,400. The sheerstrake to be doubled, its breadth below the stringer plate, with plates not less than twenty-four inches broad and of the thickness of the strake next below it, for three-fourths the vessel's length amidships.

To have a bulb plate of the dimensions required for the midship beam plate, fitted to the bilge keelson for three-fifths of the vessel's length amidships.

Also to have a bulb plate, of the same size as the above, fitted to the side intercostal keelson for one-half the vessel's length amidships.

And to have intercostal plates riveted between the upper bilge stringer angle irons and attached to the outside plating for one-half the vessel's length amidships.

Plating No. 26,400 and under 35,200. The sheerstrake to be doubled, its breadth below the stringer plate, with plates not less than twenty-four inches broad and of the thickness of the strake next below it, for three-fourths the vessel's length amidships.

To have a bulb plate of the dimensions required for the midship beam plate, fitted to the side intercostal keelson for one-half the vessel's length amidships.

To have an intercostal plate fitted and riveted between the bilge stringer angle irons, and attached to the outside plating for three-fifths the vessel's length amidships, with a bulb plate, of the size given above, attached thereto, and extending two-thirds the length of the vessel amidships.

To have an intercostal plate riveted between the upper bilge stringer angle irons and attached to the outside plating for three-fifths the vessel's length amidships.

The middle line keelson to be one-fourth deeper than required by Table G 2, for one-half the vessel's length amidships, tapered forward and aft to the depth given in the Table.

Plating No. 35,200 and under 40,200. The sheerstrake to be doubled, its breadth below the stringer plate, with plates not less than twenty-four inches broad and of the thickness of the strake next below it, for three-fourths the vessel's length amidships.

To have a bulb plate of the dimensions required for the midship beam plate, fitted to the side intercostal keelson for one-half the vessel's length amidships.

To have an intercostal bilge keelson attached to the outside plating for three-fifths the vessel's length amidships, with a continuous plate keelson standing on the floors, and attached to the intercostal plates, having double angle irons on its upper and lower edges, of the size given in Table G 2, for keelson angle irons. The continuous plate keelson to be in depth sufficient to take the double angle irons on top and bottom, and to be the same thickness as that given in Table G 2 for middle line keelsons, and to extend for one-half the vessel's length amidships.

To have intercostal plates fitted between the upper bilge stringer angle irons and attached to the outside plating for three-fifths the vessel's length amidships.

The middle line keelson in these vessels to be one-fourth deeper than required by Table G 2 for half the length amidships, tapered forward and aft to the depth given in the Table.

#### VESSELS ABOVE 15 AND NOT EXCEEDING 16 DEPTHS IN LENGTH.

Plating No. under 15,500. The sheerstrake to be doubled, its breadth below the stringer plate, with plates not less than twenty inches broad and of the thickness of the strake next below it, for three-fourths of the vessel's length amidships.

To have a bulb plate of the dimensions required for the midship beam plate, fitted to the bilge keelson for three-fifths the vessel's length amidships.

To have a side intercostal keelson attached to the outside plating, extending as far forward and aft as practicable.

To have intercostal plates fitted between the upper bilge stringer angle irons, and attached to the outside plating for one-half the vessel's length amidships, or in lieu thereof to have one strake of bilge plating doubled for one-half the length amidships.

Plating No. 15,500 and under 18,700. The sheerstrake to be doubled, its breadth below the stringer plate, with plates not less than twenty-four inches broad and of the thickness of the strake next below it, for three-fourths the length of the vessel amidships.

To have, in addition to the side intercostal keelson, intercostal plates fitted between the bilge stringer angle irons and attached to the outside plating for three-fifths the vessel's length amidships.

To have also intercostal plates riveted between the upper bilge stringer angle irons, and attached to the outside plating for one-half the vessel's length amidships; or in lieu thereof one strake of plating at the bilge, to be doubled for the same length.

Plating No. 18,700 and under 26,400. The sheerstrake to be doubled, its breadth below the stringer plate, with plates not less than twenty-four inches broad and of the thickness of the strake next below it, for three-fourths the vessel's length amidships.

To have a bulb plate of the dimensions required for the midship beam plate fitted to the side intercostal keelson for one-half the vessel's length amidships.

To have intercostal plates fitted and riveted between the bilge stringer angle irons, and attached to the outside plating for half the vessel's length amidships, with a bulb plate of the size given above attached thereto, and extending three-fifths the length of the vessel amidships.

To have intercostal plates riveted between the upper bilge stringer angle irons and attached to the outside plating for three-fifths the vessel's length amidships.

The middle line keelson to be one-fourth deeper than required by Table G 2 for half the vessel's length amidships, tapered forward and aft to the depth given in the Table.

Plating No. 26,400 and under 35,200. The sheerstrake to be doubled, its breadth below the stringer plate, with plates not less than twenty-four inches broad and of the thickness of the strake next below it, for three-fourths the vessel's length amidships.

To have a bulb plate, of the size required for the midship beam plate, fitted to the side intercostal keelson, for one-half the vessel's length amidships.

To have an intercostal bilge keelson attached to the outside plating for half the vessel's length amidships, with a bulb plate of the size given above attached thereto for three-fifths the vessel's length amidships.

To have intercostal plates fitted between the upper bilge stringer angle irons and attached to the outside plating for three-fifths the vessel's length amidships.

The middle line keelson to be one-fourth deeper than required by Table G 2, for half the vessel's length amidships, tapered forward and aft to the depth given in the Table.

Plating No. 35,200 and under 40,200.\* The sheerstrake to be doubled, its breadth below the stringer plate, with plates not less than twenty-four inches broad and of the thickness of the strake next below it, for three-fourths the vessel's length amidships.

To have a bulb plate of the dimensions required for the midship beam plate fitted to the side intercostal keelson for one-half the vessel's length amidships.

To have an intercostal bilge keelson attached to the outside plating for three-fifths the vessel's length, with a continuous plate keelson standing on the floors and attached to the intercostal, having double angle irons on its upper and lower edges, of the size given in Table G 2 for keelson angle irons. The continuous plate keelson to be three-fourths the depth and the same thickness as given in Table G 2 for middle line keelsons, and to extend for one-half the vessel's length amidships.

To have intercostal plates fitted between the upper bilge stringer angle irons and attached to the outside plating for three-fifths the vessel's length amidships.

The middle line keelson in these vessels to be one-fourth deeper than required by Table G 2, for half the vessel's length amidships, tapered forward and aft to the depth given on the Table.

\* All vessels, excepting those with either awning deck or spar deck, whose plating number exceeds 35,200 and exceeding 16 depths in length taken from the main deck, are to have the whole of the reverse frames extended to the gunwale for half the vessel's length amidships, or a sufficient number of partial bulkheads fitted in the 'tween decks to the approval of the Committee.

For all VESSELS EXCEEDING SIXTEEN DEPTHS IN LENGTH to the Main or Middle Deck, and Vessels the Plating No. of which is above 30,000 and which exceed thirteen depths in length to the Upper Deck, plans must be submitted for the approval of the Committee for giving the Vessel sufficient additional strength longitudinally.

#### VESSELS NOT BUILT UNDER SURVEY.

Section 47. In cases of vessels not surveyed while building, for which a character may be required application must be made to the Committee in writing, who will direct a special examination to be made by two Surveyors of the Society (one of whom shall be an exclusive officer), for which purpose the vessel is to be placed on high blocks in a dry dock or on ways; the hold to be cleared and proper stages made; the rivets and plating of keel, and flat of bottom, throughly examined; the close ceiling in the hold to be removed where deemed necessary, and coal bunkers of steam vessels to be cleared; the whole of the frames, stringers, hooks, floor-plates, keelsons, engine and boiler bearers, ends of beams, watertight bulkheads, rivets, and inner surface of the plating exposed to view;\* all oxidation to be removed by being cut or beaten off the several parts above named, also from the outside plating, rivets, keel, stem, sternpost, and rudder; and the planksheers and waterways, if of wood, to be scraped bright. When the vessel is so prepared, the Surveyors are to ascertain by drilling the thickness of the plating in such parts as they may deem necessary, also the condition of all the parts of iron above named, and of the planksheers, waterways, flat of decks and their fastenings; and send a detailed report thereon, stating the dimensions and quality of the materials and workmanship, to the Committee, who will then assign the vessel such character as the facts may appear to them to warrant.

In addition to the above, the Special Surveys Nos. 1, 2, and 3 described on page 4 of the Rules must be complied with, regulated by the age of the vessel, as in the case of vessels built under survey, and the periodical surveys are also to be held as in the case of vessels built under survey.

# EXTRACTS FROM RULES APPLICABLE TO VESSELS CLASSED UNDER REGULATIONS PREVIOUSLY PASSED FOR THE BUILDING AND CLASSIFICATION OF IRON SHIPS.

All vessels will be classed A so long as on careful annual and periodical *special* surveys they are found to be in a fit and efficient condition to carry dry and perishable cargoes to and from all parts of the world.

Differences of construction, as regards thickness of plating, strength, and probable durability, &c., will be indicated by the letters A, B, and c placed inside the letter A,—thus, A A.

A will denote that the vessels have been built in accordance with, or equal to, the Rules an Table G.

A will denote vessels which are considered entitled to the A character, but which have not been built in accordance with the Rules.

All vessels to be subject to occasional or annual survey when practicable.

<sup>\*</sup> In cases where the inner surface of the bottom plating is coated with cement or asphalte, if the coating be carefully inspected, and tested by beating or chipping, and found sound and adhering satisfactorily to the iron, its removal may be dispensed with, provided that upon the removal of a portion, the plating, frames, and rivets under it be found in satisfactory condition.

To entitle Ships to retain their respective characters in the Register Book, the following Special Surveys must be held periodically:—

Survey No. 1.—The vessel to be placed on blocks of sufficient height in a dry dock, or on ways; the limber boards, and ceiling equal to one strake fore and aft on each side removed, with both surfaces of outside plating exposed.\*

Survey No. 2.—The vessel to be placed on blocks of sufficient height in a dry dock, or on ways; the limber boards, and ceiling equal to *three* strakes fore and aft on each side removed, with both surfaces of outside plating exposed.\*

The windlass at this and all subsequent alternate surveys to be unhung, and its wood linings stripped, for the examination of the main piece and its general efficiency. The chain cables are also to be ranged on deck for inspection.

After a vessel has passed No. 3 Survey, in addition to the survey prescribed for No. 2, when that survey becomes due ceiling should be lifted at other parts of the vessel where deemed necessary by the Surveyors to enable them to satisfy themselves as to the condition of the inside of the vessel.

Survey No. 3 by two Surveyors, one to be an Exclusive Officer of the Society.—The vessel to be placed on blocks of sufficient height, in a dry dock, or upon ways; proper stages to be made and the hold to be cleared; all the close ceiling in the hold to be removed, so that the rivets and plates of keel, and flat of bottom may be thoroughly examined; coal-bunkers of steam vessels to be cleared, the whole of the frames, stringers, hooks, floor-plates, keelsons, engine and boiler bearers,† ends of beams, water-tight bulkheads, rivets, and inner surface of the plating to be exposed;\* all oxidation to be removed by being cut or beaten off the several parts above named, also from the outside plating, rivets, keel, stem, sternpost, and rudder, so as to completely lay bare all the surfaces of iron; the planksheers and waterways, if of wood, to be scraped bright. When the vessel is so prepared, the Surveyors are to ascertain the thickness of the plating by drilling in such parts as they may deem necessary.

Such parts as may be found defective, or less than three-fourths of the required substance by Rule, are to be removed and replaced with proper materials, equal in substance and quality to the original construction. The planksheers, waterways, flat of decks and their fastenings, are also to be examined and made good where necessary.

Whenever the bottom plating is to be cemented, a survey is to be held prior to the cement being laid.

Every ship classed  $\bigwedge$  or  $\bigwedge$  must be submitted to a *special periodical survey* every *four* years:—the first survey according to No. 1; the second according to No. 2; the third according to No. 3; and afterwards according to Nos. 1, 2, and 3 consecutively at intervals of four years.

<sup>\*</sup> In cases where the inner surface of the bottom plating is coated with cement or asphalte, if a sufficient quantity of ceiling be removed to enable the coating to be carefully inspected and tested by beating or chipping, and the coating be found sound and good and adhering satisfactorily to the iron, the removal of such coating will be dispensed with. Ships which have undergone the above examination will be noted in the Register Book thus, s.s.No.1-68, s.s.No.2-68, s.s.No.3-68; and if not submitted to such Survey, will be liable to have their character suspended.

<sup>†</sup> Whenever the engines and boilers are taken out for repair, the engine and boiler bearers, with the floor-plates, keelsons, rivets, &c., under them may, at the request of the owners, be surveyed in anticipation of the above Rule.

Every ship classed A must be submitted to a special periodical survey every three years, as per Nos. 1, 2, and 3, afterwards Nos. 1, 2, and 3 consecutively.

#### RULES FOR THE SURVEY OF IRON SHIPS CLASSED FOR PERIODS OF YEARS.

All vessels thus classed to be subject to occasional or annual survey when practicable, and every third year to be specially surveyed in dry dock or laid on blocks, with both surfaces of outside plating exposed;\* and whenever the engines or the boilers of iron steam ships are taken out, the vessel shall be submitted to a particular and special survey.

#### CONTINUATION OF IRON SHIPS TO THE CHARACTER A.

Section 20. If, on the termination of the period of original designation, or if at any subsequent period, not exceeding one-half the number of years assigned originally, or on Restoration, an Owner shall wish to have his ship remain or be replaced on the letter A, he is to send a written notice thereof to the Secretary, and the Committee shall then direct a special survey, as follows, to be held by not less than two competent persons, to be appointed by the Committee, one of them to be a Surveyor the exclusive servant of the Society.

SURVEY.

The vessel to be placed on high blocks, in a dry dock, or upon ways, and proper stages to be made, so that the rivets and plates of keel, and flat of bottom, may be thoroughly examined; the whole of the ceiling or lining inside to be entirely removed; coal bunkers of steam vessels to be cleared, so as to expose the whole of the frames, stringers, hooks, floor-plates, keelsons, engine and boiler bearers, ends of beams, watertight bulkheads, rivets, and inner surface of the plating, to view; the hold to be cleared; all oxidation to be removed by being cut or beaten off the several parts above named, also from the outside plating, rivets, keel, stem, sternpost. and rudder, so as to completely lay bare all the surfaces of iron; \* the planksheers and waterways, if of wood, to be scraped bright; and when the vessel is so prepared, the Surveyors are to ascertain, by drilling, the thickness of the plating, also the condition of all the parts of iron above-named, and of the planksheers, waterways, flat of decks and their fastenings; and upon the Owner consenting to remove and replace with proper materials, equal in substance and quality to the original construction, such parts as may be found defective, or less than three-fourths of the required substance by Rule, such vessel, upon the repairs and efficiency being reported to the Committee, may be Continued on the letter A for a term of years not exceeding one-half the number of years assigned originally, or on Restoration, subject to occasional or annual survey when prac-The period of Continuation will, upon all occasions, commence from the time the ship may have gone off the letter A, without regard to the date when the survey for this purpose may be held.

#### RESTORATION OF IRON SHIPS TO THE CHARACTER A.

Section 21. If, at any age of a vessel, an Owner be desirous to have his ship Restored, such Restoration, on his application to the Committee, and consenting to the special survey hereinafter described, to be

<sup>\*</sup> In cases where the inner surface of the bottom plating is coated with cement or asphalte, if a sufficient quantity of ceiling be removed to enable the coating to be carefully inspected, and tested by beating or chipping, and the coating be found sound and good and adhering satisfactorily to the iron, the removal of such coating will be dispensed with. Ships which have undergone the above examination will be noted in the Register Book, thus, t.s.; and if not submitted to such triennial Survey, will be liable to have their character suspended.

held by two Surveyors, one of whom shall be an exclusive servant of the Society, and performing the repairs thereby found requisite, will be granted for a period not exceeding two-thirds of the time originally assigned, the same to be calculated from the date of such repairs.

### SURVEY AND REQUISITES FOR RESTORATION.

The vessel to be placed on high blocks, in a dry dock, or upon ways, and proper stages to be made, so that the rivets and plates of keel, and flat of bottom, may be thoroughly examined; the whole of the ceiling or lining inside to be entirely removed; coal bunkers of steam-vessels to be cleared, the boilers to be taken out and also the engines (unless it shall be shown by previous survey that the removal is unnecessary), so as to expose the whole of the frames, stringers, hooks, floor-plates, keelsons, engine and boiler bearers, ends of beams, watertight bulkheads, rivets, and inner surface of the plating, to view; the hold to be cleared; all oxidation to be removed by being cut or beaten off the several parts above-named, also from the outside plating, rivets, keel, stem, sternpost, and rudder, so as to completely lay bare all the surfaces of iron;\* the planksheers and waterways, if of wood, to be entirely removed, and also the flat of upper deck, except under special circumstances, to be sanctioned by the Committee in each case: and when the vessel is so prepared, the Surveyors are to ascertain, by drilling, the thickness of the plating, also the condition of all the parts of iron above-named, and of the beams and their fastenings; and upon the Owner consenting to remove such parts as may be found defective, or objected to, or less in thickness than hereinafter admitted for repairing such vessel, and replace them with proper materials equal in quality and substance to that required in the Table G for the nine years' grade in those originally classed 12 A, and equal in quality and substance to that required in the Table G for the six years' grade in vessels originally classed 9 A or 6 A, such vessel, upon the repairs and efficiency being reported to the Committee, may be restored to the letter A, for a term of years not exceeding two-thirds the number of years assigned originally, subject to occasional survey.

Iron ships which have been Restored under the foregoing Rule shall be entitled to Continuation thereon, subject to the same conditions of survey and examination as are prescribed for ships proposed to be Continued at the expiration of the period first assigned to them; but, in like manner, the term of such extended continuance to be limited to a period not exceeding one-half the number of years for which the ship may respectively have been restored, without reference to the period originally assigned to them.

- Section 22. Vessels not surveyed while building will be classed A from year to year only, but for a period not exceeding six years. (See also Section 19.)
- Section 23. On the expiration of the terms assigned to ships classed A, they will be liable to lapse (like ships built of wood).
- Section 24. One year will be added to the Character of all ships of the A class built under a roof which shall project at each end beyond the length, and on each side beyond the breadth, a quantity equal to one-half the breadth of the vessel.
- \* In cases where the inner surface of the bottom plating is coated with cement or asphalte, if a sufficient quantity of ceiling be removed to enable the coating to be carefully inspected, and tested by beating or chipping, and the coating be found sound and good and adhering satisfactorily to the iron, the removal of such coating will be dispensed with.

### IRON SHIPS ALREADY CLASSED A 1.

Iron ships built prior to the promulgation of the Rules will be allowed to remain in the Register Book classed A 1 from year to year, subject to annual survey, until the expiration of Six Years from their date of build, and then be examined to determine the period to which they may be entitled under the Rules; and if, on such examination, it shall be found the ships are entitled to the 9 or 12 years' grade, it will be in the option of the Owners either to adopt such period respectively, or continue the vessel A 1 from year to year, as above, until the expiration of the extended period; but if it shall be found that the term of years for which a vessel would have been entitled to remain on the A character has expired, she will be classed E, it entitled thereto, unless specially surveyed for Continuation or for Restoration.

By order of the Committee,

BERNARD WAYMOUTH,

Secretary.

No. 2, WHITE LION COURT, CORNHILL, LONDON, 30th July, 1874. TABLE OF MINIMUM DIMENSIONS OF KEELS, STEMS, STERN POSTS, FRAMES, REVERSED FRAMES, FLOOR PLATES, BULKHEADS, OUTSIDE PLATING, PILLARS, &c.

NUMBERS. For Frames, Reversed Frames, Bulkheads, and Pillars.		SPACING OF FRAMES.	FRAMES F		FRAMES FO		ALL GRADES.	Dimensions of		Diame	eter of				THIC	KNESS	OF OUTSIDE	PLATING FOR	HALF-LENGTI	H AMIDSHIPS	
			angle ire	nsions of on forthree		angle iron for Reversed frames, and bulkheads, for all grades.	Bulk- heads.	solid pillars to beams.		For Keel, Stem, Sternpost,	KEEL. FOR ALL GRADES.	Stem and Stern-post for	Garboard Strakes.		From Garboard to the lower edge of sheerstrake.*			Sheerstrake for	From main to upper sheer-strakes is Spar decked		
		rs.		vessel amidships.					Hold.	Deck.	and risting.		all grades.	100A	90A 80A	100A	90A	80A	WIL Brunos	vess	
31.5	and under	37	not to under above,		ches. $2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{16}$	inches. $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{4}{16}$	inches. $\frac{4}{16}$	inches.	inches. $2\frac{1}{4}$	2600 and under 3400	inches. $6 \times 1\frac{1}{8}$	inches. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$	inches. $30 \times \frac{6}{16}$	inches. $\frac{6}{16}$	inches. $\frac{5}{16} \& \frac{6}{16}$	inches.  5 16	inches. $\frac{4}{16} & \frac{5}{16}$	$30 \times \frac{6}{16}$	incl	
37	and under	45	centre is 8900 and 6600 and	3 ×	$2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{16}$	$3 \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{16}$	$\frac{4}{16}$	_	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3400 and 5200	$6\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$	$6 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$	" × 1/6	6 16	6 16	5 & 6 16	5 16	" × \frac{7}{16}		
15	and under	52	otre to others are 8 when 16	3 ×	$3 \times \frac{6}{16}$	$3 \times 3 \times \frac{5}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{16}$	4 16	$2\frac{1}{2}$	238	5200 and under 7200	$7 \times 1\frac{5}{8}$	$6\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{5}{8}$	" × 8/16	7 16	6 & 7	6 16	5 16 & 16	" × 8/16		
52	and under	57	s from centre to the numbers are 8 aes; and when 16	3½×	$3 \times \frac{6}{16}$	$3\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times \frac{5}{16}$	$3 \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{16}$	5 16	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$	7200 and under 8900	$7\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{7}{8}$	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{7}{8}$	" × 9/16	8 16	7 16	6 16 & 7 16	6 16	$33 \times \frac{9}{16}$		
7	and under	61	frames where t	$3\frac{1}{2}\times$	$3 \times \frac{7}{16}$	$3\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times \frac{6}{16}$	$3 \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{6}{16}$	5 16	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	8900 and 10450	$7\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{8}$	$32 \times \frac{9}{16}$	8 16	7 & 8 16	7 16	6 16 & 7 16	" × 10		
31	and under	65	inches;	4 ×	$3 \times \frac{7}{16}$	$4 \times 3 \times \frac{6}{16}$	$3 \times 3 \times \frac{6}{16}$	6 16	$2\frac{7}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	10450 and 11800	$7\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$	$7 \times 2\frac{1}{4}$	" × 9/16	8 16	8 16	7 & 8 16	716	" × 10		
35	and under	68	be 21 space	4 ×	$3 \times \frac{7}{16}$	$4 \times 3 \times \frac{6}{16}$	$3 \times 3 \times \frac{6}{16}$	6 16	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$	11800 and 13100	$8 \times 2\frac{3}{8}$	$7 \times 2\frac{3}{8}$	" X 10/16	9 16	8 16 & 16	8 16	7 16 & 16	$36 \times \frac{10}{16}$		
38	and under	71	space may 16600, the	$4\frac{1}{2} \times$	$3 \times \frac{7}{16}$	$4\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times \frac{6}{16}$	$3 \times 3 \times \frac{7}{16}$	6 16	31/8	$2\frac{1}{2}$	13100 and under 14300	$8 \times 2\frac{3}{8}$	$7\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$	$34 \times \frac{10}{16}$	9 16	9 16	8 16 & 16	8 16	" × 11	7	
71	and under	73	unde the der	$4\frac{1}{2} \times$	$3 \times \frac{8}{16}$	$4\frac{1}{2}\times3$ $\times\frac{7}{16}$	$3 \times 3 \times \frac{7}{16}$	$\frac{6}{16}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	14300 and under 15500	$8 \times 2\frac{3}{8}$	$7\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$	" × 11/6	10	9 & 10	9 16	8 16 & 16	" × 11/16	7	
73	and	76	G 1 arder 890, and	5 ×	$3 \times \frac{8}{16}$	$5 \times 3 \times \frac{7}{16}$	$3 \times 3 \times \frac{7}{16}$	6 16	338	$2\frac{1}{2}$	15500 and under 16600	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$	8 ×2½	" × 11/6	10	9 & 10	9 16	8 16 & 9	" × 12/16	7	
76	and under	80	n Table 0 and un hen 1310	5 ×	$3 \times \frac{8}{16}$	$5 \times 3 \times \frac{7}{16}$	$3\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times \frac{8}{16}$	7 16	$3\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$	16600 and 18700	$9 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$	$36 \times \frac{11}{16}$	10	10	9 & 10	9 16	$40 \times \frac{12}{16}$		
30	and under	85	where the numbers in Table s; where they are 5200 and u e may be 22 inches; when 131 ches.	5 ×	$3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{8}{16}$	$5 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{16}$	$3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{8}{16}$	7 16	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$	18700 and under 21700	$9\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$	$9 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$	, X 12/16	116	10 16 & 11	10	9 16 & 16	$\frac{13}{16}$		
35	and under	92	the nure they	$5\frac{1}{2}\times$	$3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{8}{16}$	$5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{16}$	$3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{8}{16}$	7 16	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$	21700 and 26400	$10 \times 2\frac{3}{4}$	$10 \times 2\frac{3}{4}$	× ½	11/16	11/16	10 & 11	10 11	$\frac{16}{16}$	-	
92	and under	99	s where the se; where the ce may be 22 or notes.	$5\frac{1}{2}\times$	$3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{9}{16}$	$5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{8}{16}$	$4 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{8}{16}$	7 16	35/8	25/8	26400 and under 30900	11 ×25	$\begin{array}{c c} 3 & 11 \times 2\frac{3}{4} \\ \hline \end{array}$	" X 12/16	12 16	116 & 16	11 12	10 & 11 16 & 16	× 1	-	
99	and under	104	n Vessels w 20 inches; the space m be 24 inche		$3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{9}{16}$	$6 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{8}{16}$	$4 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{9}{16}$	7 16	$3\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$	30900 and under 35200	11 ×3	11×3	" X 13/16	12/16	$\frac{12}{16}$	11/6 & 12/16		-	-	
				-	0110	$6 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{9}{16}$	4½×3½×3	$\frac{7}{16}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$	35200 and under 40200	11 ×3	$\frac{1}{4}$ 11×3 $\frac{1}{4}$	$_{_{_{//}}} \times \frac{14}{16}$	$\frac{12}{16}$	$\frac{12}{16}$ & $\frac{13}{16}$	$\frac{12}{16}$	$\frac{11}{16} & \frac{12}{16}$	lternate strakes, tes: and the size		

\*In the columns for plating, where two thicknesses are given, they are to be worked in alternate strakes, and the large thickness is to apply to the outer strakes, and the smaller one to the inner strakes: and the size of the rivets and double riveting to be regulated by the thickness of the thicker plating, except where  $\frac{\alpha}{16}$  and  $\frac{1}{16}$  outside plating is used alternately, when  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch rivets may be used.

# TABLE FOR SIZES OF FLOORS.

Floor plates under the Engines and Boilers of Steam Vessels to be one-sixteenth of an inch thicker than given in this Table, where the plates are nine-sixteenths of an inch and under. 31 32 33 34 35 37 39 41 43 45 47 49 51 52 53 55 56 57 58 59 60 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 76 78 80 84 88 92 98 107 NUMBERS under 32 33 34 35 37 39 41 43 45 47 49 51 52 53 55 56 57 58 59 60 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 76 78 80 84 88 92 98 107 115 FLOORS. NUMBERS FOR FLOORS.

eleven times their depth from top of keel, see Section 1. For Vessels which exceed this proportion, see Section 46. For proportions of Sizes. MEM.—The Scantlings given in the above Table are intended for Vessels, the length of which d

breadth to length, see Table G. 4.

1th to length, see Table G. 4.	5 6	$\frac{7}{16}$ $\frac{8}{16}$ $\frac{9}{16}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c c} \underline{14} & \underline{15} & \underline{16} \\ \hline 16 & \underline{16} \end{array}$	Rivets to be 4 of an
Diameter of rivets for the different thickness of places	$ \begin{array}{c c} \hline  & 16 & 16 \\ \hline  & 58 & \text{of an Inch.} \\ \hline  & 8 & \text{Inches.} \end{array} $	$\frac{3}{4}$ of an Inch. $9\frac{3}{4}$ Inches.	7 of an Inch.  11½ Inches.		inch larger in diameter in the stem, stern-post and keel.
Width of Butt Straps in double riveting for the respective rivets  """  ""  ""  ""  ""  ""  ""  ""  ""	$-11\frac{3}{4}$ ,,	141	163/4 ,,	19 ,,	red to the Beams with 3 of an inch rivets.
"			† Where stringer and tie plates are 16 of a	n men times, they because	

## IRON VESSELS.

## TABLE G. 2.

TABLE OF MINIMUM DIMENSIONS OF KEELSONS, KEELSON AND STRINGER ANGLE IRONS, DECKS, RUDDERS, CEILING, AND WINDLASSES.

NUMBERS.	Size of middle-line	Thickness of inter- costal keelson	Dimensions of angle irons on upper deck beam	, and a second					Thickness of upper	Thick-	WINDLASS.					
To regulate keelsons, stringers, decks, rudders,	upon floors, and thickness of rider plate to	plates and side plates for box keel-	stringer plates in on and two-decked vessels, also for				Steam Vessels.		deck, for all grades.	wood ceiling in hold,	Sailing Vessels.		Steam Vessels.		NUMBERS.  To regulate keelsons,	
ceiling, and windlasses.	keelson for all grades.	sons, for all grades.	keelsons, and stringers in hold, for all grades.		Diameter at the head.	Diameter at the heel.	Diameter I at the head.	Diameter at the heel.	* Wood.	to upper part of bilges.	Diameter of iron spindle.	Diameter of main piece.	Diameter of iron spindle.	Diameter of main piece.	stringers, decks, rudders ceiling, and windlasses.	
2600 and under 3400	inches. $7\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{6}{16}$	inches.  4 16	$3 \times 3 \times \frac{6}{16}$	inches. $2\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{6}{16}$	inches. $2\frac{7}{8}$	inches.	inches.	inches.	inches. $2\frac{1}{2}$	inches.	inches. $2\frac{1}{4}$	inches. $12\frac{1}{2}$	inches.	inches.	2600 and 3400	
3400 and 5200	$8\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{16}$	5 16	$3 \times 3 \times \frac{6}{16}$	$3 \times 3 \times \frac{6}{16}$	3	2	$3\frac{1}{2}$	2	3	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	14	$2\frac{1}{4}$	13	3400 and 5200	
5200 and 7200	$10 \times \frac{8}{16}$	5 16	$3 \times 3 \times \frac{6}{16}$	$3 \times 3 \times \frac{6}{16}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	2	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	3	2	$2\frac{3}{4}$	15	$2\frac{1}{2}$	14	5200 and 7200	
7200 and under 8900	$11 \times \frac{9}{16}$	6 16	$3\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times \frac{6}{16}$	$3 \times 3 \times \frac{6}{16}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3	16	$2\frac{3}{4}$	15	7200 and 8900	
8900 and 10450	$12 \times \frac{9}{16}$	6 16	$4 \times 3 \times \frac{6}{16}$	$3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{6}{16}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	17	$2\frac{3}{4}$	15	8900 and 10450	
10450 and 11800	$12 \times \frac{10}{16}$	7 16	$4\frac{1}{2}\times3 \times \frac{7}{16}$	$3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{16}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	31/2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	18	3	16	10450 and 11800	
11800 and 13100	$13 \times \frac{10}{16}$	7 16	$4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{16}$	$3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{16}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	5	3	31/2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{5}{8}$	19	$3\frac{1}{4}$	17	11800 and 13100	
13100 and 14300	$14 \times \frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{7}{16}$	$5 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{16}$	$3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{8}{16}$	5	3	$5\frac{1}{4}$	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	33/4	20	31/4	17	13100 and 14300	
14300 and under 15500	$15 \times \frac{11}{16}$	$\frac{7}{16}$	$5 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{8}{16}$	$3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{8}{16}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$	3	$5\frac{1}{2}$	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	4	21	$3\frac{1}{2}$	18	14300 and 15500	
15500 and 16600	$16 \times \frac{12}{16}$	8 16	$5 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{9}{16}$	$4 \times 4 \times \frac{8}{16}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	3	$5\frac{3}{4}$	3	4	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	22	$3\frac{5}{8}$	19	15500 and 16600	
16600 and under 18700	$17 \times \frac{12}{16}$	8 16	$5 \times 4 \times \frac{9}{16}$	$4 \times 4 \times \frac{9}{16}$	6	3	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	4	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	23	35/8	19	16600 and 18700	
18700 and 21700	$18 \times \frac{13}{16}$	8 16	$5\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times \frac{9}{16}$	$4 \times 4 \times \frac{9}{16}$	61/4	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	4	$2\frac{1}{2}$	45/8	24	4	21	18700 and 21700	
21700 and 26400	$19 \times \frac{13}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$6 \times 4 \times \frac{9}{16}$	$4 \times 4 \times \frac{9}{16}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	4	21/2	45/8	$25\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	23	21700 and under 26400	
26400 and 30900	$21 \times \frac{14}{16}$	9 16	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times \frac{9}{16}$	$4 \times 4 \times \frac{9}{16}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	33/4	8	4	4	21/2	434	27	$4\frac{5}{8}$	24	26400 and under 30900	
30900 and under 35200	$23 \times \frac{14}{1.6}$	10	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{9}{16}$	$4 \times 4 \times \frac{9}{16}$	8	4	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	4	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$	$28\frac{1}{2}$	45/8	$25\frac{1}{2}$	30900 and under 35200	
35200 and under 40200	$26 \times \frac{14}{16}$	10	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{10}{16}$	$4 \times 4 \times \frac{9}{16}$	81/2	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{4}$	43/4	4	$2\frac{1}{2}$	5	30	$\frac{4\frac{3}{4}}{4}$	27	35200 and under 40200	

\*\*The top and bottom plates of box keelsons to be one-sixteenth of an inch more in thickness than the side plates.

Mem.—The Scantlings given in the above Table are intended for Vessels, the length of which does not exceed eleven times their depth from top of keel, see Section 1. For Vessels which exceed this proportion, see Section 46. For proportions of breadth to length, see Table G. 4.

\* When the deck is of Teak, it may be one-sixth less in thickness. When of iron it is to be in thickness as per Table G. 4, but where an iron deck is substituted for a wood one, it is not to be less than  $\frac{6}{16}$  ins.

DIAMETER OF NUT AND SCREW BOLTS FOR FASTENING FLAT OF DECK.

Deck under 3in.  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch. 3in. and above  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,

Lloyd's Register of Shipping, 2, White Lion Court, Cornhill, July 30th, 1874.

## IRON VESSELSE D BIBAT

### SPARTE OF MINIMUM DIMENSIONS NO

CEILING, AND WINDLASSES.

		To assembled has	
		品 × 日	

I	RON V	ESSELS.				Beams				T.	ABLE G	3.
of Beam	Beams amidsh decked vessels Lower Deck	r and Lower Deck lips in one and two s, and of Main and Beams in three par-decked vessels.	amidships in t sels, and for ra not exceedin	er Deck Beams & hree-decked ves- aised quarter decks g one-fourth the	Size of Spa	ar-deck Beams *	and I	ing Deck Beams Full Poop castle Beams.	Hold Bear Str	ms † of Extra	Angle Iron Beams, when Iron Decks are fitted in ac- cordance with Section 23.	of
Feet.	Bulb Iron.	Single Angle Irons. ins. ins. ins.					Bulb Iron. ins. ins.	Single Angle Iron Beams, ins. ins. ins.	Plate or Bulb Iron. ins. ins.	Size of Angle Irons. ins. ins. ins.	Single Angle Irons. ins. ins. ins.	Feet.
16	MAX TO	$4\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times \frac{6}{16}$	12 7250									
18		$5 \times 3 \times \frac{6}{16}$										
20	$5 \times \frac{5}{16}$	Dbl. Ang. Irons $2 \times 2 \times \frac{5}{16}$	Or Single	Angle Iron B	eams $5 \times 3$	$\times \frac{7}{16}$	1 1998 19					
22	$5\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{5}{16}$	Or Single	Angle Iron B	eams $5\frac{1}{2}$ ×	$3 \times \frac{8}{16}$				8 10 11 110	$4 \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{6}{16}$	22
24	6 X 6 16	$2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{16}$						$4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{6}{16}$	$7 \times \frac{7}{16}$	3 X3 X 6	$4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{6}{16}$	24
26	$6\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{6}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{6}{16}$	Bulb Iron. ins. ins.	Dbl. Ang. Irons ins. ins.	Bulb Iron. ins. ins.	Dbl. Ang. Irons ins. ins. ins.		$4\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times \frac{6}{16}$	$7\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{16}$	$3 \times 3 \times \frac{7}{16}$	$5 \times 3 \times \frac{6}{16}$	26
28	$7 \times \frac{7}{16}$	3 ×3 × 6/16	$6\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{6}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{6}{16}$	6 X 6 16	$2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{16}$		$5 \times 3 \times \frac{6}{16}$	8 X 16	$4 \times 3 \times \frac{7}{16}$	$5 \times 3 \times \frac{7}{16}$	28
30	$7\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{16}$	$3 \times 3 \times \frac{6}{16}$	$7 \times \frac{7}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{6}{16}$	$6\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{6}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{5}{16}$		$5\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times \frac{7}{16}$	$8\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{8}{16}$	$4 \times 3 \times \frac{7}{16}$	$5\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times \frac{7}{16}$	30
32	8 X 8 16	$3 \times 3 \times \frac{6}{16}$	$7 \times \frac{7}{16}$	3 X3 X 6 16	$6\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{6}{16}$	$3 \times 2\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{5}{16}$		6 ×3 × <sup>7</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	$9 \times \frac{9}{16}$	$4 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{8}{16}$	$5\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times \frac{8}{16}$	32
34	$8\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{8}{16}$	$3 \times 3 \times \frac{7}{16}$	$7\frac{1}{2}\times\frac{7}{16}$	3 ×3 ×16	$7 \times \frac{7}{16}$	$3 \times 3 \times \frac{6}{16}$		6 ×3 × 8 16	$9\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{9}{16}$	$4 \times 4 \times \frac{8}{16}$	6 ×3 × 8 16	34
36	9 X 9	$3\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times \frac{7}{16}$	8 X 8 16	$3 \times 3 \times \frac{6}{16}$	$7\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{16}$	$3 \times 3 \times \frac{6}{16}$		$6\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times \frac{9}{16}$	$10 \times \frac{10}{16}$	4 ×4 × ½	6 ×3 × <sup>9</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	36
38	$9\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{9}{16}$	$3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{16}$	$8\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{8}{16}$	$3\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times \frac{7}{16}$	8 X 8 16	3 ×3 × 6	$6 \times \frac{6}{16}$	Dbl. Ang. Irons $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{16}$	$10\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{10}{16}$	$4\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times \frac{9}{16}$		38
40	$10 \times \frac{10}{16}$	$3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{16}$	9 X 16	$3\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times \frac{7}{16}$	$8\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{8}{16}$	$3 \times 3 \times \frac{6}{16}$	$6\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{6}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{16}$	$11 \times \frac{11}{16}$	5 ×4 × 16	About 38ft.	40
42	$10\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{10}{16}$	$4 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{8}{16}$	$9\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{9}{16}$	$3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{16}$	9 X 8 16	$3\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times \frac{7}{16}$	$7 \times \frac{7}{16}$	$3 \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{6}{16}$	$11\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{11}{16}$	5 ×4 × 16	bulb Plates	42
44	11 ×11/16	4 ×4 × 16	$10 \times \frac{10}{16}$	$3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{16}$	$9\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{9}{16}$	$3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{16}$	$7\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{16}$	$3 \times 3 \times \frac{6}{16}$	$12 \times \frac{12}{16}$	$5\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times \frac{9}{16}$	to be	44
46	$11\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{11}{16}$	$4 \times 4 \times \frac{8}{16}$	10 X10	$3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{8}{16}$	$9\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{9}{16}$	$3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{16}$	8 X 16	$3 \times 3 \times \frac{6}{16}$	$12 \times \frac{12}{16}$	6 ×4 × 16	used.	46
48	$12 \times \frac{12}{16}$	$4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{9}{16}$	$10\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{10}{16}$	$4 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{8}{16}$	$10 \times \frac{9}{16}$	$3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{16}$	$8\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{8}{16}$	$3 \times 3 \times \frac{7}{16}$	$13 \times \frac{13}{16}$	6 ×4 × 10		48

The size of all beams, with exception of those of awning decks, poops, forecastles, and raised quarter decks, which are not less in length than three-fourths of the length of the midship beam, may be in proportion to their length as described above; all other beams must not be less than three-fourths the depth and thickness of the midship beam, excepting at hatchways exceeding in length four spaces of frames, mast and pall bitt beams, and beams under deck houses and the heel of bowsprit, which must not be less in size than the midship beam; and those in engine and boiler spaces at each deck to be of extra strength.

<sup>\*</sup> The beams at the ends of hatchways exceeding in length six spaces of frames, must be equal in size to those of the main deck.

<sup>†</sup> These beams are to be formed of either a plate with double angle irons on its upper and lower edges, or a bulb plate with double angle irons and a covering plate on its upper edge. The beam plates and angle irons are to be of the sizes given above, and the broad flanges of the angle irons are to be fitted horizontally; the covering plate is to be of the thickness given for the angle irons.

Semi box beams may be adopted in lieu thereof, formed of bulb plate and single angle irons of the sizes given for ordinary beams, secured in the usual way to two consecutive frames, and plated over by plating five sixteenths of an inch in thickness.

# IRON VESSELS.

# TABLE G 4.

Table of Minimum Dimensions of Stringer Plates, Iron Decks, and Tie Plates.

PLATING NUMBERS OF VESSELS	2000 to 3000	3000	4000	5000	6000	7000	8000	9000	10000	11000	12000	13000	14000	15000	16000	17000	18000	19000	20000	21000	22000	23000	24000	25000	27000	28000	29000	31000	32000	34000	35000	36000	38000	39000	40000	42000	PLATING NUMBERS OF VESSELS
Under 10 Depths, or Under 7 Breadths in Length.	20× <sup>5</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	20× 6/16	23×6/16	26×6/16	28× 6/16	28×\frac{7}{16}	30× <del>7</del>	32×716	32×3/16	34×\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	36×8/16	36×36	40× <sup>9</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	42×16	42×10/16	44×10/16	46×10	48×10/16	50×10/16	52×10/18	54×10/16	56×10	59×10/16	62×10/16 Iron	$60 \times \frac{10}{16}$ deck for	62×10 half L	$65 \times \frac{10}{16}$ ength,	$68 \times \frac{10}{16}$ 68 th. th	70×10/16 ick.	72×10 Complet	73×10/16 e Ir. dk.	$74 \times \frac{10}{16}$ $\frac{7}{16}$ in. tk.	Complete	58×10/6 Iron Up. 1 ½ len. b	Dk. & Ir	on Mn.	Under 10 Depths, or Under 7 Breadths in Lengh.
10 to 11 Depths, or 7 to 7½ Breadths.	$22 \times \frac{5}{16}$	22× 6/16	25×6	28× 6 16	31×46	$32 \times \frac{7}{16}$	34×\frac{7}{16}	36× <del>7</del> 16	36×8/16	38×16	40×16	40×16	44×16	46×16	$46 \times \frac{10}{16}$	48×10	50×10	52×10/16	$54 \times \frac{10}{16}$	56×10	58×10	60×10	58×10 Iron	61×10/16 deck for	63×10/16 half L	65×10 ength,	$68 \times \frac{10}{16}$ th	70×10 ick.	72×10/16 Comple	73×10/16 te Iron d	$74 \times \frac{10}{16}$ eck $\frac{7}{16}$ of	75×10/16 in. thick.	Complet	58×\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	Dl- & Tr	Docks 7	10 to 11 Depths, or 7 to 7½ Breadths.
11 to 12 Depths, or %	24×\frac{5}{16}	25× 6/16	28× 6/16	31×16	34×16	$36 \times \frac{7}{16}$	$38 \times \frac{7}{16}$	$40 \times \frac{7}{16}$	40×8/16	42×16	44×16	44×16	48 <del>× 16</del> 16	50 X 1 6	50×10	$52 \times \frac{10}{16}$	$54 \times \frac{10}{16}$	56×10	58×10	60×10	$62 \times \frac{10}{16}$	60×10/16 Iron	62×16 deck fo	64×10 r half	66×10 Length,	$68 \times \frac{10}{16}$ $t$	$70 \times \frac{10}{16}$ hick.	72×10/16 Comple	73×10 te Iron d	$74 \times \frac{10}{16}$ eck $\frac{7}{16}$ of	$75 \times \frac{10}{16}$ in, thick.	56×10 Complete Main Dk.	T TT	58×10/16 er Deck, gth, both	andIman	Dra -7_	11 to 12 Depths, or or $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 Breadths.
12 to 13 Depths, or 8 to 8½ Breadths.	24× 6/16	$25 \times \frac{7}{16}$	$28 \times \frac{7}{16}$	$31 \times \frac{7}{16}$	$34 \times \frac{7}{16}$	36× 8/16	$38 \times \frac{8}{16}$	40×8	40×16	$42 \times \frac{9}{16}$	44×16	44×10	$48 \times \frac{10}{16}$	$50 \times \frac{10}{16}$	$54 \times \frac{10}{16}$	56×10	58×10/16	60×10	64×10	$\begin{array}{c} 60 \times \frac{10}{16} \\ \text{Iron} \end{array}$	61×10 d e c k f	62×10 or hal	$^{64} \times ^{\frac{10}{16}}_{\text{1 e n}}$	66×10 g t h 6 16	68×10/16 in. thi	$70 \times \frac{10}{16}$ c k.	$72 \times \frac{10}{16}$ Complete	73×10/16 Iron deck	$74 \times \frac{10}{16}$ of an	75× <sup>10</sup> / <sub>16</sub> in. thick.	Complet	$57 \times \frac{10}{16}$ e IronUp for $\frac{1}{2}$ len	ner Deck.	and Iron	Two Iro	n Decks	12 to 13 Depths, or 9, 8 to 8½ Breadths.
13 to 14 Depths, or sq (	27× 6 16	$28 \times \frac{7}{16}$	31× <del>7</del> 16	$34 \times \frac{7}{16}$	$37 \times \frac{7}{16}$	$40 \times \frac{8}{16}$	42×\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	44×16	44×16	46× <sup>9</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	48×16	48×10/16	52×10/16	55×10	$58 \times \frac{10}{16}$	60×10	$63 \times \frac{10}{16}$	59×10 Iron	60×16 deck	61×10 for h	62×10 alf L	64×10/16 ength	$66 \times \frac{10}{16}$ , $\frac{6}{16}$ in	. 68×10/16/16/16	70×10/16 c k.	$\begin{array}{c} 72 \times \frac{10}{16} \\ \text{Comple} \end{array}$	73×10/16 te Iron d	$74 \times \frac{10}{16}$ eck $\frac{7}{16}$ of	75×10/16 in. thick.	0 11	a Taylor Time	57×10 perDeck, gth, both	ma mon	$59 \times \frac{10}{16}$ TwoIron	$\begin{array}{c} 60 \times \frac{11}{16} \\ \text{Decks } \frac{7}{16} \end{array}$	61×11/16 in. thick.	# 13 to 14 Depths,  m or  \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 8\frac{1}{2}\$ to 9 Breadths.
14 to 15 Depths, or or 9 to 9½ Breadths.	30×16	$31 \times \frac{7}{16}$	31×\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	34×8/16	37×18	40×16	42×16	44× <sup>9</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	44×10	46×10/16	48×10/16	52×10/16	56×10	60×10	63×10	58×10 Ir	$59 \times \frac{10}{16}$ on deck	60×10 for hal	61×10 f Lengt	$_{h, \frac{62}{16}}^{62}$	64×10 of an	66×10 inch th	68×10 ick.			$73 \times \frac{10}{16}$ eck $\frac{7}{16}$ of		11 1 1	$55 \times \frac{10}{16}$ Complet MainDk.	elron Up	perDeck,	$58 \times \frac{10}{16}$ and Iron $\frac{7}{16}$ thick.	59×10 Two Ir	60×11 on Decks	$61 \times \frac{11}{16}$	62×11/16 hick.	14 to 15 Depths, or 9 to 9½ Breadths.
15 to 16 Depths, graph or 9\frac{1}{2} to 10 Breadths.	33×16	$34 \times \frac{7}{16}$	34×18	38× <sup>8</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	40×18	44×16	46×16	48× 16	48×10	$50 \times \frac{10}{16}$	52×10/16	56×10/16	60×10	57×10 Iron	58×10 d e c k	59×10 for h	60×10 alf L	61×10 ength	$62 \times \frac{10}{16}$ , $\frac{6}{16}$ in	64×10 ch th	66×10 i c k.	68×10 Co	70×10 mplete I	$72 \times \frac{10}{16}$ ron dec	$73 \times \frac{10}{16}$ k $\frac{7}{16}$ of	74 × 10/16 an inch	75×10/16 thick.	Complet	$55 \times \frac{10}{16}$ e Iron Up for $\frac{1}{2}$ len	perDeck.	and Iron	58×10 Two	59× <sup>11</sup> / <sub>16</sub> Iron	60×11 Decks	$61 \times \frac{11}{16}$ $\frac{7}{16}$ in.	62×11/16 thick.	§ 15 to 16 Depths, or 9½ to 10 Breadths.
16 to 17 Depths, or 10 to 10½ Breadths.	_	_	-	<u> 60</u>	1-	-	_	49× 16 I r	$\begin{array}{c} 51 \times \frac{10}{16} \\ n  d  e \end{array}$	53×10 c k f	54×10 or h	56×10 a 1 f	57×10 Leng	58×10 t h,	$59 \times \frac{10}{16}$	60×10 a n	61×10 i n c h	62×10 t h i	64×10 c k.	66×10 Co	68×10 mplete	70×10/16 Iron d	$72 \times \frac{10}{16}$ eck $\frac{7}{16}$ of	74×10/16 an inch	75×10/16 thick.	Complet	e Iron	Upper	$54 \times \frac{10}{16}$ Deck, an gth, both	d Iron	57×\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	58×11/16 Iron	60×11/16 Decks	$61 \times \frac{11}{16}$ of	63×11/16 an in.	63×11/16 thick.	16 to 17 Depths, or 10 to 10½ Breadths.
Over 17 Depths, or Over 10½ Breadths.	_	_	_	-	-	-	_	-	_	54×10 11 11	$56 \times \frac{10}{16}$ ron de	$57 \times \frac{10}{16}$ ck for	58×10/16/half	59×10 Lengt	60×16 h, 6	61×10 in. thi	62×10 ck.	64×10 Compl	66×10 ete Iron	68×10 deck	$70 \times \frac{10}{16}$ $\frac{7}{16}$ of a	73×10 n inch	75×10/16 thick.	Complet	eIron Up	54×10 perDeck, gth, both	and Iro	56×10 n Main	57×10 Two	58×10/16 Iron	59×11/16 Decks	60×11/16 both	$61 \times \frac{11}{16}$	62×11/16 of	63×11/16 an in.	64×11/16 thick.	Over 17 Depths, or Over 10½ Breadths.
Ends of Main Stringer Plates.		_	15×16	17×5	$19 \times \frac{5}{16}$	19×6	20×16	22× 6/16	$22 \times \frac{7}{16}$	$23 \times \frac{7}{16}$	$24 \times \frac{7}{16}$	24×\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	26×16	28× 16	28×16	29×16	30×8/16	31×16	32×18	33×16	35×16	$36 \times \frac{8}{16}$	$36 \times \frac{8}{16}$	37×16	38×\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	40× <sup>8</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	41×8	42×18	43×18	44×8/16	45×16	45×16	46× 16	47×1€	48× <sup>9</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	49×16	Ends of Main Stringer Plates.
Hold Beam Stringer Plates (extreme breadth	_	-	-	75	1 -	20×6	21×16	22×16	$23 \times \frac{7}{16}$ $18 \times \frac{6}{16}$	$25 \times \frac{7}{16}$	$27 \times \frac{7}{16}$	$28 \times \frac{8}{16}$ $22 \times \frac{7}{16}$	$29 \times \frac{8}{16}$ $23 \times \frac{7}{16}$	$30 \times \frac{8}{16}$ $24 \times \frac{7}{16}$	$31 \times \frac{9}{16}$ $24 \times \frac{8}{16}$	$32 \times \frac{9}{16}$ $25 \times \frac{8}{16}$	33×16 26×16	$34 \times \frac{9}{16}$ $26 \times \frac{8}{16}$	$35 \times \frac{9}{16}$ $27 \times \frac{8}{16}$	$37 \times \frac{9}{16}$ $28 \times \frac{8}{16}$	$38 \times \frac{9}{16}$ $29 \times \frac{8}{16}$	$39 \times \frac{9}{16}$ $30 \times \frac{8}{16}$	$40 \times \frac{9}{16}$ $31 \times \frac{8}{16}$	$41 \times \frac{9}{16}$ $32 \times \frac{8}{16}$	$42 \times \frac{9}{16}$ $33 \times \frac{8}{16}$	$43 \times \frac{9}{16}$ $33 \times \frac{8}{16}$	44× <sup>9</sup> / <sub>16</sub> 34× <sup>8</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	$45 \times \frac{9}{16}$ $35 \times \frac{8}{16}$	$46 \times \frac{9}{16}$ $36 \times \frac{8}{16}$	$47 \times \frac{9}{16}$ $36 \times \frac{8}{16}$	$48 \times \frac{9}{16}$ $37 \times \frac{8}{16}$	$50 \times \frac{9}{16}$ $38 \times \frac{8}{16}$	$51 \times \frac{9}{16}$ $40 \times \frac{8}{16}$	52×\frac{9}{16} 41×\frac{8}{16}	$53 \times \frac{10}{16}$ $41 \times \frac{8}{16}$	$54 \times \frac{10}{16}$ $42 \times \frac{8}{16}$	Hold Beam Stringer Plates (extreme breadth) Ends of ditto.
Ends of ditto.  Tie Plates on Beams, Fore-and-Aft, and			7×6	7×6	7×16				9×8/16																												Tie Plates on Beams, Fore-and-Aft, and Diagonal,

The depths for proportions to be taken from upper side of keel to top of upper deck beams in one, two, and three deck ships, and to top of main deck in spar and awning deck vessels; and, in spar-decked vessels, one depth may be taken off the proportions, so that in a spar-decked vessel of twelve and under thirteen depths in length, the stringers, &c., may be of the sizes given in the above Table for vessels of eleven and under twelve depths in length; and so on.

In two decked vessels the main stringer plates given in the above Table are to be fitted to the middle deck beams, and the stringer and tie plates given in the above Table are to be fitted to the middle deck beams, and the stringer and tie plates required for the upper deck beams are to be of the same width as those given in the Table, but they may be one-sixteenth of an inch less in thickness.

In spar decked vessels the main stringer and tie plates given in the above Table are to be fitted to the main deck beams;

In spar decked vessels the main stringer and tie plates given in the above Table are to be fitted to the main deck beams; and the stringer and tie plates required for the spar deck beams are to be the breadth of, and may be two-sixteenths of an inch less in thickness than the stringer plates given on the upper line of the Table for vessels of the same plating number, and may be reduced at their ends to seven-sixteenths of an inch thick and to the breadth given for the ends of the main deck stringer plate in the Table.

All stringer plates are to maintain their midship breadth for one-half the vessel's length amidships, from thence the breadth may be gradually reduced to that given above for the ends of the vessel.

Where a reduction of two-sixteenths of an inch from the midship thickness is allowed for the ends, the stringer plates may be reduced one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness for one-eighth of the vessel's length before and abaft the half length amid-ships, and from thence to the ends they may be reduced another sixteenth of an inch in the thickness.

In awning decked vessels the main stringer and tie plates given in the above Table are to be fitted to the main deck beams, and the stringer plates required for the awning deck beams are to be of the same width as those given in the Table for hold beam stringer plates, and to be six-sixteenths of an inch in thickness where the plating number is under 14000, and seven-sixteenths of an inch where the plating number is 14000 or above.

Where there is an iron deck prescribed either for the entire length of the vessel, or for half the length amidships, it is to be fitted to the upper deck beams in two decked vessels. In three decked vessels and spar-decked vessels it may be fitted either to the upper or middle deck beams. In way of an iron deck or half-iron deck, the stringer plates may be reduced in width to one inch for every seven feet of the length of the vessel, but the thickness is to be as given above. Where more than one iron deck is required the stringer plates are to be of the breadth and thickness given in the Table.

Where an iron deck is prescribed in the Table to be fitted for one-half the vessel's length amidships, it is to be maintained the full breadth of the vessel for that length, and then tapered gradually into the stringer plates for one eighth the vessel's length at

Where diagonal tie plates are to be fitted on the beams in sufficient number, and to the satisfaction of the Surveyor, their breadth as given in the Table may be deducted from the breadth given above for the stringer plates amidships, in which case the stringer plates may be reduced in breadth at the ends of the vessel to three-fourths of their breadth amidships.

Orlop stringer plates where required to be fitted, to be of the same thickness as the hold beam stringer plates, and three-fourths the breadth of the same.

# IRON VESSELS. . 4 D BLIEAT

Table of Minimum Dimensions of Stringer Plates, Iron Decks, and Tie Plates,

000									
			000001		0007				PLATING NUMBERS OF VESSELS
									11 to 12 Depths.
Þā :	52×10	001×00	STXBK	37 X8k		* X0X			
									16 to 17 Depths, or or 101 Breadths.
	56×10		gth,	Al×i	E AXI			78×1	
			a'r×k						

The digits for proportions to be taken from upper size of new to the size one depth may be taken off the proportions, although to be of main deck in spar and account deck tesses, which is the stringers, for, may he of the view person the two to that the view person bearing the stringers of the transition to be the size of the view of view o

and they may be one-extrement, our man actinger and the plates given in the above Table are to be fitted to the main deck beams; and the stringer and the plates required, for the span deck beams are to be the breadth of, and may be two-sixteenins of an inches as in thickness than the stringer plates as and the upper line of the Table for vessels of the same plating number, and may be deaded at heir ends to seven-sixteenths of an inch thick and to the breadth given for the ends of the main deck stringer plate in the Table.

Table.

# Suggested SIZES AND SCANTLINGS FOR MASTS AND BOWSPRITS OF FULL RIGGED STEAM VESSELS AND SAILING VESSELS.

					O N ithout		AST Irons.	s,	JV	0	NIL	SAL	QVA.	IRO		BOW S			QE
H.	PARTI	VERS.	HEE	EL.	HOUI	NDS.	HE	AD.	AM	CI	IEEK	s.	TH DE	BE	D.	HE	EL.	CA	P.
LENGTH.	Diam- eter.	Thick		Thick	Diam- eter.	Thick	Diam- eter.	Thick	Thick -ness of Plate.		Size: Ang Iro	gle	LENGTH OUTSIDE BED.	Diam- eter.	Thick	Diam- eter.	Thick -ness.	Diam- eter.	Thick-ness
48	17	$\frac{5}{16}$	13	$\frac{4}{16}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{4}{16}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{16}$	$\frac{7}{16}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$\times 2$	$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{6}{16}$	14	$17\frac{1}{2}$	5 16	$14\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	12	$\frac{4}{16}$
51	18	$\frac{5}{16}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{4}{16}$	14	4 16	12	16	$\frac{7}{16}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$\times 3$	$\times \frac{6}{16}$	15	$18\frac{1}{2}$	5 16	$15\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$	5 16
54	19	5 16	14	4 16	15	4 16	13	4 16	$\frac{7}{16}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$\times 3$	$\times \frac{6}{16}$	16	20	5 16	$16\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	13	5 16
57	20	6 16	15	$\frac{5}{16}$	16	5 16	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{4}{16}$	8 16	4	$\times 3$	$\times \frac{7}{16}$	17	$21\frac{1}{2}$	6 16	18	$\frac{6}{16}$	14	5 16
60	21	6 16	16	5 16	17	$\frac{5}{16}$	14	5 16	$\frac{8}{16}$	4	$\times 3$	$\times \frac{7}{16}$	18	23	$\frac{6}{16}$	19	$\frac{6}{16}$	15	5 16
63	22	$\frac{6}{16}$	$16\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	18	$\frac{5}{16}$	15	5° 16	$\frac{8}{16}$	4	$\times$ 3	$\times \frac{7}{16}$	19	$24\frac{1}{2}$	6 16	20	6 16	16	$\frac{5}{16}$
66	23	6 16	17	$\frac{5}{16}$	$18\frac{1}{2}$	5 16	$15\frac{1}{2}$	5 16	$\frac{8}{16}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$\times 3$	$\times \frac{7}{16}$	20	26	$\frac{7}{16}$	21	$\frac{6}{16}$	$16\frac{1}{2}$	6 16
69	$24\frac{1}{2}$	6 16	18	5 16	19	5 16	16	$\frac{5}{16}$	$\frac{8}{16}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$\times 3$	$\times \frac{7}{16}$	21	27	$\frac{7}{16}$	22	6 16	$17\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{6}{16}$
72	26	$\frac{6}{16}$	19	$\frac{5}{16}$	20	5 16	17	$\frac{5}{16}$	$\frac{8}{16}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$\times 3$	$\times \frac{7}{16}$	22	28	$\frac{7}{16}$	23	6 16	$18\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{6}{16}$
75	27	$\frac{7}{16}$	$19\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{6}{16}$	21	6 16	$17\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{6}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$\times 3$	$\times \frac{8}{16}$	23	30	8 16	24	7 16	19	$\frac{6}{16}$
78	28	7 16	20	$\frac{6}{16}$	22	$\frac{6}{16}$	18	6 16	$\frac{9}{16}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$\times$ 3	$\times \frac{8}{16}$	24	31	8 16	25	$\frac{7}{16}$	20	6 16
81	29	$\frac{7}{16}$	21	6 16	$22\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{6}{16}$	19	6 16	$\frac{9}{16}$	5	$\times 3$	$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{9}{16}$	25	32	8 16	26	$\frac{7}{16}$	21	6 16
84	30	8 16	22	$\frac{6}{16}$	23	$\frac{6}{16}$	$19\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{6}{16}$	10	5	$\times 3$	$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{9}{16}$	26	33	8 16	27	$\frac{7}{16}$	$21\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{6}{16}$
87	31	8 16	$22\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{6}{16}$	24	<u>6</u> 16	20	6 16	10	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$\times 4$	$\times \frac{10}{16}$	27	35	8 16	28	$\frac{7}{16}$	22	6 16
90	32	8 16	23	$\frac{7}{16}$	25	$\frac{7}{16}$	21	$\frac{6}{16}$	10	6	$\times 4$	$\times \frac{10}{16}$			10	6 5	15	No. of Contract of	
93	33	9 16	24	$\frac{7}{16}$	26	$\frac{7}{16}$	$21\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{6}{16}$	11 16	6	$\times 4$	$\times \frac{10}{16}$				8	10		01
96	34	$\frac{9}{16}$	25	$\frac{7}{16}$	$26\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{7}{16}$	22	6 16	$\frac{11}{16}$	6	$\times 4$	$\times \frac{10}{16}$				-	117	10, 13	08

Two plates in the Round.

Three Plates in the Round.

Four Plates in the Round.

Successives for the Construction of Iron Masts, Bowspars, And Yable.

Yards, should be of good malleable quality, and quite free from surface or other detects. The iron should stand a tensile strain of 20 tons to the square inch.

Lower Masts (without Argie Irons).—The plating should be of the thickness, and the plates arranged as suggested in Table. The seams should be double riveted. The butts below the mast partners in masts, and those inside the wedging of bowsprits, might be double riveted. The butts below the mast partners in masts, and those inside the wedging of bowsprits, might be double riveted. The butts below the mast or bowsprit. The mast and bowsprit plates should be double invested that the plates they connect, and would be better to be fitted on the outside of the mast or bowsprit. The mast and bowsprit plates should be doubled in way of the wedging, or otherwise efficiently strengthened. The help is should be efficiently strengthened. The wedging, or one cope iron, on their foremost edges; or by some other approved plan.

All Bowsprars exceeding 28 inches in diameter should have a vertical diaphragm plate extending from within the wedging to the Gammoning, so inches in diameter and under, to have an angle iron at the centre of each plate extending from within the wedging to the Gammoning. Sketches of Street masts, bowsprits, and yards to be submitted for the approval of the Committee.

The attention of the same being efficient.

Long Remisser and rigging, in order to ensure the workmanship, material, and sizes of the same being efficient.

Lioyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping, 2, White Lion Court, Cornhill, E.C., 30th July, 1874.

# Suggested SIZES AND SCANTLINGS FOR YARDS AND TOPMASTS OF FULL RIGGED STEAM VESSELS AND SAILING VESSELS.

				O N	Y A	R D		THE	ED.	a	EDE FEE		ON !				
LENGTH.	CEN	TRE.	1st Qu	arter.	2nd Q	uarter.	3rd Q	uarter.	EN	DS.	LENGTH.	HE	EL.		r part	HE	AD.
LEN	Diam- eter.	Thick-ness.	Diam- eter.	Thick	Diam- eter.	Thick -ness.	Diam- eter.	Thick	Diam- eter.	Thick -ness.	LEN	Diam- eter.	Thick	Diam- eter.	Thick	Diam- eter.	Thick
32	8	$\frac{3}{16}$	$7\frac{7}{8}$	3 16	$7\frac{1}{4}$	3 16	6	3 16	4 8	$\frac{2}{16}$	32	$11\frac{1}{2}$	3 16	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{16}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2}{16}$
36	9	3 16	$8\frac{3}{4}$	3 16	81/8	$\frac{3}{16}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$	3 16	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2}{16}$	34	$12\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{16}$	8	$\frac{3}{16}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{2}{16}$
40	10	$\frac{3}{16}$	$9\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{16}$	9	3 16	$7\frac{1}{2}$	3 16	5	$\frac{2}{16}$	36	$12\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{4}{16}$	9	4 16	7	3 16
44	11	3 16	$10\frac{3}{4}$	3 16	10	3 16	81/4	3 16	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2}{16}$	38	$13\frac{1}{2}$	4 16	10	$\frac{4}{16}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{16}$
48	12	$\frac{4}{16}$	$11\frac{3}{4}$	4 16	$10\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{16}$	9	3 16	6	$\frac{2}{16}$	40	$14\frac{1}{2}$	4 16	11	4 16	8	$\frac{3}{16}$
52	13	4 16	$12\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{4}{16}$	$11\frac{3}{4}$	3 16	$9\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{16}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2}{16}$	42	15	4 16	11	$\frac{4}{16}$	81/4	$\frac{3}{16}$
56	14	$\frac{4}{16}$	$13\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{4}{16}$	$12\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{4}{16}$	$10_{\frac{1}{2}}$	$\frac{2}{16}$	7	$\frac{2}{16}$	44	$15\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{4}{16}$	12	4 16	$8\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{16}$
60	15	$\frac{4}{16}$	$14\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{4}{16}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{4}{16}$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	3 16	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2}{16}$	46	$\boxed{16\frac{1}{2}}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	12	$\frac{4}{16}$	9	$\frac{4}{16}$
64	16	5 16	$15\frac{5}{8}$	5 16	$14\frac{3}{8}$	5 16	12	$\frac{4}{16}$	8	$\frac{3}{16}$	48	$17\frac{1}{2}$	5 16	13	4 16	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{4}{16}$
68	17	5 16	$\overline{16\frac{1}{2}}$	5 16	$15\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{2}{16}$	$12\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{4}{16}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{16}$	50	181	5 16	13	$\frac{4}{16}$	10	$\frac{4}{16}$
72	18	5 16	$17\frac{1}{2}$	5 16	$16\frac{1}{4}$	5 16	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	9	$\frac{3}{16}$	52	19	$\frac{6}{16}$	14	$\frac{5}{16}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	5 16
76	19	$\frac{6}{16}$	$18\frac{1}{2}$	5 16	$17\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{2}{16}$	$14\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{4}{16}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{16}$	54	193	$\frac{6}{16}$	14	$\frac{5}{16}$	11	5 16 5 16
80	20	$\frac{6}{16}$	$19\frac{1}{2}$	5 16	18	5 16	15	$\frac{4}{16}$	10	$\frac{3}{16}$	56	$20\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{6}{16}$	15	5 16	$11\frac{1}{2}$	-
84	21	$\frac{7}{16}$	$20\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{6}{16}$	19	$\frac{5}{16}$	$15\frac{3}{4}$	5 16	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{4}{16}$	58	21	6 16	15		$11\frac{3}{4}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 5\\ \hline 16\\ \hline \\ 5\\ \hline 16\\ \end{array}$
88	22	$\frac{7}{16}$	$21\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{6}{16}$	193/4	5 16	$16\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	11	$\frac{4}{16}$	60	22	$\frac{6}{16}$	16	5 16	$12\frac{1}{4}$	
92	23	$\frac{7}{16}$	$22\frac{1}{2}$	6 16	$20\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{6}{16}$	$17\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{4}{16}$	62	$22\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{6}{16}$	16	5 16	$12\frac{3}{4}$	5 16 5 16
96	24	7 16	$23\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{6}{16}$	$\frac{-}{21\frac{5}{8}}$	$\frac{6}{16}$	18	5 16	12	4 16	64	$23\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{6}{16}$	17	$\frac{5}{16}$	13	5 16

Topmasts (without Angle Irons).—The plating should be of the thickness given in the Table.

The butts should be treble riveted, and their straps one-sixteenth of an inch thicker than the plates they connect. There should be doubling plates in the way of the fid holes and in way of sheave holes where such are cut, by doubling plates, rend hoops, or by other approved methods.

Lower Mands (without angle inveted, and connected by being overlapped, or by efficient butt straps. The plates should be reached by being overlapped, or by efficient butt straps. The plates should be doubled at the centre, and the Masts and yound extend beyond the truss hoops.—When masts, or yards are constructed with angle irons, they should be properly shifted, and should extend beyond the truss hoops.—When masts, or yards are constructed with angle irons, they should be properly shifted, and round; the sum of the flanges of each of these angle irons should not be less than one-fourth the diameter of the mast or yard in inches, and the thickness of each flanges should be one-sixteenth of an inch for every inch in width of their two sides. If these angle irons be fitted, the plating might be one-sixteenth of an inch for every inch in width of their two sides. If these angle irons be fitted, the plating might be one-sixteenth of an inch less in thickness than prescribed by Tables; the seams might be single riveted, and the butts double riveted, excepting that the butts of two lengths

OTHER

# LLOYD'S REGISTER

OF

# BRITISH AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

SUGGESTIONS

FOR THE

CONSTRUCTION AND CLASSIFICATION OF COMPOSITE SHIPS.

# INDEX

TO

# SUGGESTIONS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND CLASSIFICATION OF COMPOSITE SHIPS.

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## SUGGESTIONS

FOR

# THE CONSTRUCTION AND CLASSIFICATION

OF

# COMPOSITE SHIPS.

All vessels constructed with iron frames, or part iron and wood frames, and wood planking, to be classed A for a term of years, according to the timber material used in their construction, as set forth in Table I, provided the workmanship be well executed, subject to the surveys and conditions hereinafter stated.

#### VESSELS BUILT UNDER A ROOF.

An additional year will be allowed to vessels built under a substantial and efficient roof, kept in good repair, and which extends on each side beyond the vessel's breadth, and beyond each of her ends to an extent equal to half her midship breadth.

#### COPPER OR YELLOW METAL BOLTS.

Two additional years will be allowed to vessels, whether planked with one or two thicknesses, if fastened with wrought copper or yellow metal bolts, from the lower part of keel up to the height of one-fifth of the midship depth of hold, below the upper side of the upper deck and parallel thereto forward and aft, in one, two, or three-decked ships, and below the upper side of the main or tonnage deck in spar-decked ships, but the whole of the fastenings above this height may be of iron, if properly galvanized, and dowelled or cemented over.

Such ships to be marked C. F. (Copper fastened).

#### IRON BOLTS AND GALVANIZED IRON BOLTS.

Vessels will be allowed to be fastened with galvanized or plain iron bolts, if efficiently dowelled or cemented over; but the butt bolts, and also those which are used in fastening the fore hood ends before the iron stem plate, the after hood ends abaft the sternpost plate, extending from the keel up to the height of one-fifth the depth of hold below the upper side of the upper deck, in one, two, or three decked vessels, or below the upper side of the main or tonnage deck in spar decked vessels, those which fasten the planking to the dead wood, the lower edge of the garboard strakes, and the wood keel, and stem scarphs, must be of wrought copper or yellow metal.

All vessels fastened with galvanized iron to be marked G. I. B. (Galvanized Iron Bolts), and with plain iron bolts (I. B.); and in addition all Iron fastened Ships will be marked "Expl. T. S.," (Experimental, Triennial Survey).

All vessels fastened with galvanized or plain iron bolts in the bottom, previous to being sheathed with copper or yellow metal, must be sheathed with wood not less than 14 in thick, wrought hot on the best hair felt, and properly rabbeted into the stem, sternpost, keel, and into the planking at its upper edge; efficiently fastened to the bottom planks with yellow metal or copper nails, arranged to come between the frames, and be well caulked. The condition of the bolts and caulking of the bottom and planking to be ascertained at the periodical Surveys as per Section 43. The wood sheathing to be allowed to remain on the bottom as long as the bottom planks, bolts, and caulking prove satisfactory.

#### SURVEYS WHILE BUILDING.

#### SPECIAL SURVEY ..

**Section 1.** The Surveyors are to examine the whole of the materials and the workmanship as it progresses, from the laying of the keel to the completion of the vessel, and to point out as early as possible anything that may be objectionable.

#### COMMON SURVEY.

Section 2. First.—Examination of the wood keel, stem, sternpost, deadwood, and frames before they are painted or coated.

Second.—Of all the beams, stringers, plates, &c., when in place, riveted-up ready to receive the planking. Third.—When the vessel is planked outside, dubbed fair, and all the fastenings completed, but before she is either caulked, coated, or cemented, so that the inside and outside of the planking, and the bolts and their nuts, may be carefully examined.

Fourth.—When the vessel is caulked, but before the bolt-heads are cemented or have dowells fitted over them.

Fifth.—When the vessel is completed, launched, and equipped.

# SUGGESTIONS AS TO THE BUILDING OF COMPOSITE SHIPS. QUALITY OF IRON, MAKER'S NAME, AND WORKMANSHIP.

Section 3. The whole of the iron to be of good malleable quality, to be capable of bearing a longitudinal strain of twenty tons per square inch, and all plate, beam, and angle iron, to be legibly stamped in not less than two places with the manufacturer's trade mark, or his name, and the place where made, which is also to be stated in the Report of survey.

Any brittle or inferior iron, defective planking, timber, or other objectionable materials to be rejected. The workmanship to be well executed, and submitted to the closest inspection before coating or painting.

#### RIVETS AND RIVETING.

Section 4. The rivets to be of the best quality, and to be of the diameter as per Table H, the rivet holes to be regularly and equally spaced, and carefully punched opposite each other in the adjoining parts from the faying services in the laps, lining pieces, but straps, and frames, and to be countersunk where

required; the rivets not to be nearer to the butts or edges of the plating, lining pieces to butts, or of any angle iron, than a space equal to their own diameter, and not to be further apart from centre to centre than five times their diameter, or nearer than four times their diameter from centre to centre, and to be spaced through the frames and outside plating, and in reversed angle iron a distance equal to nine times their diameter from centre to centre.

All butts of iron plating, excepting those of poops and top-gallant forecastles, to be at least double riveted, and a space equal to twice the diameter of the rivets to be between each row; where treble riveting is adopted, a space equal to twice the diameter of the rivet to be between each row, with half the number of rivets in the back row.

#### SCANTLINGS.

**Section 5.** The scantlings given in Table H are intended for ships the length of which, measured from the fore part of stem to the after part of the stern post, on the range of the upper deck, does not exceed ten times their depth of hold, taken from the upper part of the floors to the top of the upper deck beams, or seven times their moulded breadth.

In vessels exceeding ten depths, or seven breadths in length, the builders are to submit their plans for giving them additional longitudinal strength to the Committee, through the Resident Surveyors, who are to express their opinions thereon.

The depth for defining the proportions of spar decked vessels is to be measured from the top of the floor-plates to the upper side of the middle or tonnage deck beams. (See Section 24.)

#### WOOD KEEL.

**Section 6.** The wood keel to be of the dimensions set forth in Table H, to be free from all defects, the scarphs to be either vertical or horizontal, and to be tabled, the width of the tabling to be one-third the siding or moulding of the keel, as the case may be, and from  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch deep, according to the size of the keel, and bolted with copper or yellow metal bolts, which are to be driven on and clenched on rings of the same metal; the bolts are to be in size and number as required by Table K.

#### GARBOARD STRAKE.

**Section 7.** The garboard strakes not to be less than two-thirds the depth of keel prescribed in Table H, and properly rabbeted into it, to be fitted closely to the iron keel plate, and to be of sufficient width. The butts of the garboard strake to have not less than four feet six inches shift from the butts of the garboard strake on the opposite side of the vessel, nor less than the same shift clear of the keel scarphs. For bolting, see Section 33.

#### STEM AND STERNPOST.

Section 8. The stem and sternpost to be of the dimensions set forth in Table H, and of materials according to class as prescribed in Table I. Where necessary to scarph the stem, it must be a flat scarph, and its length not less than seven-tenths of that prescribed in Table K for keel scarphs, and tabled and bolted in the same manner. The hood ends to be well and efficiently rabbeted into the stem and sternpost.

## APRON, INNER STERN-POST, AND DEADWOOD.

Section 9. The apron, inner sternpost, and deadwood, to be of materials according to class as

prescribed in Table I; the apron and inner sternpost to be of sufficient siding and moulding for the knight-heads and counter timbers respectively, to be secured to them, and to take the hood end fastenings.

#### SPACING OF IRON FRAMES.

**Section 10.** The spacing of the iron frames not to exceed 18 inches from moulding edge to moulding edge all fore and aft, a four feet length of angle iron, the size of the frame, is to be riveted to each floor and to the keel plate, back to back with the frame.

#### KEEL PLATE.

Section 11. The keel plate to be of the breadth and thickness prescribed in Table H, and to be made continuous up the apron and up the inner sternpost as high as practicable, but in all cases to extend above the lower deck or hold beam stringer angle iron. Forward and aft the plate is to be curved to the form of the bearding line, and to be one-sixteenth of an inch thicker than prescribed in the Table, where it passes over the deadwoods, apron, and inner sternpost; and to be sided as required by the form of the vessel, to have an angle iron of the size given in Table H for stringer angle irons riveted on each edge, flanged to the form of the vessel to receive the plank fastenings. The keel plate to maintain its breadth for three-fifths the length of the keel in midships, and then to be gradually reduced until its edges conform with the flange of the angle iron on the keel plate forward and aft; the butts of the keel plates to be shifted clear of the keel scarphs.

#### FRAMES.

Section 12. The frames to be of the dimensions set forth in Table H, and the narrow flange to be of a parallel thickness, and the bolts are to be so placed that the nuts of the screw bolts may fit closely to the frames; the frames to be in as long lengths as possible, fitted and riveted on to the keel-plate, and extended as near to the middle line as practicable, according to the plan of construction adopted, and in all cases to extend to the gunwale, and where raised quarter decks, poops, forecastles, and spar decks are constructed to extend to their deck stringers respectively, except when constructed of a rounded form at the gunwale, then they may terminate at the lower part of the curve; if the frames be welded, the welds to be perfect with not less than four feet shifts from the welds of next frames, or if butted, to have not less than four feet shifts with four feet lengths of angle iron of the same size as the frames, fitted back to back, riveted to them, and secured to the outside planking.

#### FLOOR-PLATES.

**Section 13.** The floor-plates to be in thickness according to Table H, but at each end of the vessel, for one quarter of her length, they may be reduced one-sixteenth of an inch where the midship floor-plates are six-sixteenths and under ten-sixteenths of an inch, and two-sixteenths of an inch where the plates are ten-sixteenths and above in thickness.

The depth of the floor-plates at middle line to be regulated by the following rule, viz., to the vessel's depth, measured from the top of the keel to the top of the upper or spar deck beams amidships add the extreme breadth of the vessel, two-fifths of that sum in inches to be the depth of the floor-plates at the middle line well fore and aft, but at the extreme fore and after ends they must be deeper, so as to form an efficient connection between the two sides of the vessel.

The floor-plates are to extend up the bilges not less than to a perpendicular height of twice and a half the depth of floors amidships, from upper side of keel at middle line; and in no case to be less moulded in any part than a fair taper between the depth at middle line, and the moulding at their extreme ends, which is to be not less than the moulding of the frames. The ends of the floors to maintain the height prescribed amidships, for one quarter of the vessel's length; they may then be gradually lowered forward and aft until the upper edges of the floor-plates are level, which place is to be determined by the form of the vessel, and from that point to the vessel's ends they are to be gradually increased in depth, so as to efficiently connect the sides of the vessel; the upper parts of the floors forward and aft are to be high enough to give ample room between the reverse frames on each side of the vessel for fitting the keelson angle irons.

In vessels having considerable rise of floor, the depth of the floor-plates on a square at the quarter of the vessel's extreme moulded breadth, set out from the middle line, is to be not less than three-fifths the depth of the floor-plate at the middle line, and the floor-plate is to be extended up the bilges by a fair taper from middle line, until it terminates at the moulding of the frames.

A floor-plate to be fitted and riveted to every frame and to be extended across the middle line, but where a vertical centre plate is adopted at middle line, then the floor-plates are to be efficiently connected to it on each side by double vertical angle irons of not less size than the reversed frames.

When floors extend from side to side, and are made in two lengths, the butts are to have double butt straps, one on each side of the floor-plates, and three-fourths the thickness of the floor-plates, or else the floor-plates must be lapped and treble riveted.

#### WATERCOURSES.

**Section 14.** Watercourses are to be formed through all the floor-plates, on each side of the middle line, and at the bilges above the frames, so as to allow water to reach the pumps freely, and also through the vertical centre plate, and intercostal keelsons when such keelsons are adopted.

#### REVERSED FRAMES.

Section 15. Reversed angle irons on frames to be in size as per Table H. All vessels under 200 tons to have reversed angle iron riveted to every frame and floor-plate across the middle line, extended to the height of the upper part of the bilge, and to the gunwale on alternate frames, and to have double reversed angle irons in way of all keelsons and stringers in hold; and in addition all vessels of 200 tons and upwards, to have reversed angle iron extended to the upper deck beam stringer on alternate frames, and where raised quarter decks and spar decks are constructed, to their deck stringers respectively, except when constructed of a rounded form at the gunwale, then they may terminate at the lower part of the curve; and on the remaining frames reversed angle irons are to be fitted to above the height of the lower deck or hold beam stringer angle iron if the vessel has two decks or tiers of beams, and to above the height of the middle deck beam stringer angle iron if the vessel has three decks or tiers of beams; the rivets for securing the reversed angle iron to the frames and floor-plates to be in diameter as specified in Table H, and be spaced not to exceed a distance of nine times their own diameter from centre to centre; butts of reversed angle iron to be secured with butt straps.

#### MIDDLE LINE KEELSON.

Section 16. The middle line keelson, if of single plate, and standing above the floor-plates, to be of the thickness prescribed in Table H, to be two-thirds of the depth of floor-plates, and to have an angle iron, of the size given in Table H, fitted and riveted on each side, top and bottom, extending all fore and aft, the bottom angle irons to be riveted to a foundation plate the breadth of which is to be not less than three and a half times the flange of the angle iron fitted upon it, and the top angle irons to a rider plate on the top, the breadth of which is to be not less than the breadths of the flanges of the angle irons attached to them and the thickness of the keelson plates combined, to be properly shifted, and to be of the thickness given in Table H for box keelson plates, and the lower plates to be riveted to double reversed angle irons attached to each of the floors; but the foundation plate may be dispensed with if the combined widths of the horizontal flanges of the bottom angle irons are equal to the breadth prescribed for the foundation plate, and double riveted to the angle irons on the floors.

#### BOX KEELSON.

If a box keelson be adopted, it is to be formed of plates, properly shifted, of the thickness given in Table H, with a foundation plate, the depth of the box to be not less than two-thirds the depth of the floor plates, and the breadth of it, two-thirds of its depth; the lower angle irons of the box keelson to be of the size given for the frames, and the top ones the size of the reversed frames, and the keelson to be well stayed in way of the masts.

#### INTERCOSTAL KEELSON.

If an intercostal keelson be adopted, it is to be of the thickness prescribed in Table H, and riveted to vertical angle irons of not less size than the reversed frames attached to all floor plates, the plates to extend from the keel plate to the top of the floors, a bulb plate of not less thickness than the lower deck beams, or other bars of equal strength, to be let down below the top of the floors sufficiently for the intercostal plates to be riveted to them; in all cases these bars are to be fitted between two longitudinal angle irons on the floors, extending all fore and aft, of the size given for keelson angle iron in Table H, and riveted thereto. The intercostal plates to be fitted close to the floors, and to the flat keel plate.

#### VERTICAL CENTRE PLATE.

If the middle line keelson be formed of a vertical centre plate, extending from the keel plate to the top of the floors, it must be not less in thickness than that given in Table H, riveted to two fore and aft angle irons of the size given for stringer angle irons in Table H, attached to the keel plate. To strengthen the floorplates transversely at their intersection at the middle line, in addition to double vertical angle irons, of not less size than the reversed frames, riveted to their ends, and to the vertical centre plate, there is to be a flat keelson plate of the same breadth and thickness as the keel plate, riveted to double reversed angle irons on the upper edge of floors, and to two fore and aft angle irons of the size given for stringer angle irons in Table H, on the top edge of the vertical centre plate; but should the vertical centre plate be extended above the upper edge of the floors, then it is to be riveted to two fore and aft angle irons of the size given in Table H, for stringer angle irons, and to two flat plates of the thickness given for box keelson plates, and half the breadth of the keel plates, one on each side of the middle line, which are to be well riveted to double reversed angle irons on

the top of each floor, one of these reversed angle irons to reeve through the vertical centre plate, and in all cases the vertical centre plate to be extended to the stem and sternpost plates, and riveted thereto.

#### BILGE KEELSONS AND STRINGERS.

Section 17. All vessels to have bilge keelsons fitted and riveted to double reversed angle irons to each floor, secured in an efficient manner, and to extend all fore and aft, and placed at the lower turn of the bilges according to the form of the bottom; to be formed of double angle irons of the size given in Table H, with bulb plate not less than the size given for hold beams, fitted between them for one-half the length of the vessel in midships; and in addition, in vessels of 300 tons and under 700 tons, a stringer will be required between the bilge keelson and hold beams, formed of double angle irons back to back, well riveted to double reversed angle irons and to each other; at the fore and after ends of the vessel the bilge keelson and stringer angle irons to be efficiently connected by plates forming hooks and crutches, which are to be properly riveted to the apron and inner sternpost plates; and such vessels to have intercostal plates fitted midway between the main and bilge keelsons, for three-fifths the vessel's length of keel in midships, these plates to be the thickness of the floor-plates, and connected thereto with angle irons of the size of the reversed frames.

In vessels of 700 tons and under 1,000 tons, in addition to the foregoing, a bulb plate, not less in thickness than the hold beams, is to be let down and riveted to the side intercostal plates, to be inserted between double angle irons on the top of the floors of the size given for stringer angle irons in Table H, and to be extended for three-fifths the length of the keel in midships, but the double angle irons to extend as far forward and aft as practicable.

In vessels of 1,000 tons and upwards, of a depth not requiring orlop beams, in addition to the foregoing, another stringer must be introduced formed of double angle irons fitted back to back to extend fore and aft, and riveted to double reversed angle irons and to each other; this stringer and the one below it are to be arranged so as to be equally spaced between the bilge keelson and hold beams, and a foundation plate, of the same thickness as the floors, is to be fitted for three-fifths the vessel's length of keel amidships under the bilge keelson, to be riveted to double reversed frames to the floors, and to which the bilge keelson is to be riveted. The breadth of the foundation plate is not to be less than three and a half times the flange of the angle iron fitted upon it.

Where bulb iron is used for keelsons or stringers, the joins to be overlapped and riveted; the length of the overlap must not be less than the depth of the bulb plate, but iron of other form than bulb may be used for them if of equal strength.

All angle irons for keelsons and stringers are to be in as long lengths as possible, properly shifted, and wherever butted to be connected with angle iron or plate iron not less than two feet long, fitted in the throat of them, properly riveted to each flange, and the thickness of the connecting plates not to be less than the angle irons they connect.

#### SPACING OF BEAMS.

Section 18. The spacing of the upper deck beams in no case to exceed 4 feet 6 inches from centre to centre.

Vessels of 11 feet depth of hold and under, to have a stringer formed of double angle irons back to

back, of the size given in Table H, placed midway between the floors and deck beams, fitted and riveted to reversed angle iron attached to each frame, to extend all fore and aft, and connected by plates at the ends forming hook and crutch, which are to be secured to the apron and inner sternpost.

Vessels over 11 and under 13 feet depth of hold, to have a hold beam stringer plate of the same thickness as the upper deck stringer plate, but only two-thirds its breadth, efficiently secured to the side by an angle iron riveted to it and to the reversed frames of the size given in Table H for stringer angle iron, to extend all fore and aft, and to be properly connected at the fore and after ends. Bracket or knee plates to be fitted and riveted to the stringers at alternate frames on the under side, and the inner edge of the stringer plate to be stiffened by an angle iron of the same size as given for the reversed angle iron on the frames; or if preferred, a stringer may be formed of bulb plate of the size given for hold beams fitted between two stringer angle irons, passing all fore and aft, properly riveted to double reversed angle iron on the frames, and to each other, or, a stringer may be introduced of any other form of equal strength.

Vessels of 13 feet and under 15 feet depth of hold, to have a hold beam under every alternate upper deck beam.

Vessels of 15 feet depth of hold and under 18 feet, to have hold or lower deck beams spaced not more than 4 feet 6 inches, and nine feet from centre to centre alternately, and always to be placed under upper deck beams.

And in vessels of 18 feet depth of hold and above, a hold or lower deck beam to be placed under every upper deck beam.

#### PANTING (TO PREVENT).

In vessels exceeding 12 feet in depth from the lower side of the lower deck beams, and having fine ends, extra beams will be required both forward and aft between the lower deck beams and floors to prevent "panting," the sizes, arrangement, and security of them to be to the satisfaction of the Surveyors.

### TWO-DECKED VESSELS WITH ORLOP BEAMS.

All two-decked vessels exceeding 24 feet in depth from the top of the floors to the upper side of the upper deck beams, and three-decked vessels exceeding 24 feet to the upper side of the middle deck beams, and where the depth from the under side of the lower deck beams exceeds 15 feet, such vessels to have orlop beams under every second lower deck beam with a stringer plate on their ends, of the same breadth and thickness as the lower deck stringer, passing all fore and aft, supported by brackets riveted to every other frame between the beams; the orlop beams to be secured to lugs welded to the lower deck beam pillars; but in the case of flush-deck ships, a depth of 25 feet will be allowed, provided the lower hold does not exceed 16 feet in depth from the under side of lower deck beams. Should a house be constructed on such flush-deck ship, for lodging crew or for store room, the same not to extend within 10 feet of the sternpost.

#### THREE-DECKED VESSELS.

In vessels having three decks, viz., upper, middle, and lower, and where cargo may be carried on the middle and lower decks, the beams, iron sheerstrake, upper deck stringers, and stringer angle irons and flat of upper deck are to bear the same proportion to the vessel's dimensions as in those having two decks, and the middle and lower deck beams, and stringers, are to be of the same size in proportion to the

vessel's length and breadth, as they would be in the lower deck of a vessel having only two decks; but one-sixth reduction will be allowed in the thickness of the outside planking, for one-fifth of the depth of hold below the upper deck stringer.

In all cases the middle deck is to be perfectly laid and caulked.

#### BEAMS.

Section 19. Beams to be of bulb plate with double angle irons on the top edge, or of T bulb iron, or of any other approved form of equal strength.

The upper deck beams to be one quarter of an inch in depth to every foot in length of the midship beam, and to be in thickness one-sixteenth of an inch for every inch in depth, with one-sixteenth of an inch added; if of T bulb the united breadth of the top flanges to be not less than three-fourths the depth of the beam, and where beams are formed of bulb plate with double angle irons on the top edge, the flanges of each of the angle irons are not to be less in their united breadth than three-fourths the depth of the beam, and to be one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness for every inch of the two sides of the angle iron.

#### MIDDLE-DECK, HOLD, AND ORLOP BEAMS.

Middle-deck, hold, and orlop beams to be one-eighth of the depth deeper, and one-sixteenth of an inch thicker than the upper deck beams.

All beams to be efficiently connected to the frames by bracket ends, or knee plates, the arms of each to be not less than twice and a half the depth of the beams in length, and of not less thickness than the beams.

#### PILLARS.

Section 20. All beams for at least three-quarters the length of the vessel in midships to be pillared, and in addition, the beams under the bowsprit, pall bitt, windlass, and capstan are to be pillared; the pillars to have not less than two rivets in each of their ends, so as to form a continuous tie from the keelson to the upper deck, or spar deck, and to be of the sizes given in Table H.

#### ENGINE-ROOM AND BOILER SPACE.

Section 21. In the construction of steam vessels, care must be taken that the engine and boiler bearers are properly constructed, and where they might interfere with the longitudinal strength of the vessel, they must be extended a sufficient distance beyond the engine and boiler space to compensate for such interruption; and after the machinery and boilers are fitted, as many hold or lower deck beams are to be introduced as may be practicable, and knee or bracket plates are to be added and riveted to the stringer plates, and to alternate frames which have no beams in the said space, and the vessel is to be otherwise made secure where necessary in the engine room, to the satisfaction of the Surveyors.

#### RAISED QUARTER DECKS.

Section 22. The frames in all cases, and reversed angle iron on alternate frames, where practicable, are to extend to the raised quarter deck stringer.

A reduction of one-half in the breadth and one-fifth in the thickness will be allowed for the sheerstrake of the raised quarter deck, and one-fifth in the scantlings, of the beams, stringers, stringer angle iron, and

flat of deck of raised quarter deck, from that given in Table H for the upper deck of such ships; one-fifth reduction will also be allowed for the outside planking, or plating, of the raised quarter deck from that given for topsides in Table H.

The upper deck beam stringer plate is to maintain its breadth to the break of the quarter deck, and then it may be gradually reduced in breadth until it terminates at the sixth frame abaft the break, and the upper deck sheerstrake plate is to extend to the stern.

#### POOPS AND FORECASTLES.

Section 23. In full poops and top-gallant forecastles, the frames are to be extended to their stringer plates; a reduction of one-fourth will be allowed from the dimensions required by Table H for the upper deck sheerstrake, stringer plate, angle iron on stringers, beams, and flat of deck; the same reduction will be allowed for the outside planking, or plating, of the poop or forecastle, from the thickness given for topsides in Table H; where plating alone is adopted, it need not in any case exceed six-sixteenths of an inch in thickness, and may be single riveted. An iron or wood spirketting to be fitted and efficiently secured and caulked in the poop and forecastle, to prevent water from going into the 'tween decks. The united lengths of poop and forecastle not to exceed three-fifths of the entire length of the upper deck.

Where the poop or the forecastle is constructed of a rounded form at the gunwale, the frames need not extend beyond the lower part of the curve, and the beams may be of plain angle iron not less in dimensions than the size required in Table H for the main frames, one to be placed to every alternate frame, to scarph the main frames with not less than two feet lengths and be properly riveted to them; the breast beams are not to be less in size than the angle iron for stringers prescribed in Table H, with an angle iron of the size of the reversed frames riveted to them, and the rounded gunwale when not intended to be planked over, its plating must be of the thickness required for sheerstrakes of poops; but when intended to be planked over, the thickness prescribed for the stringer plates on beams of poops will be sufficient, in either case the plating must extend the breadth of the rounded form, and in such cases stringers on beam ends will not be required.

#### TONNAGE, HAVING REFERENCE TO SCANTLINGS, &c.

In flush-decked vessels having either one, two, or three decks (not being spar or awning decked), the tonnage under the upper deck, without abatement of the tonnage of the space for the crew, or for the propelling power of steam vessels, is to regulate all the scantlings of the hull, and also the equipment of the vessel.

In vessels having a raised quarter deck, or a poop, or top-gallant forecastle, or deck houses, or awning deck, or spar deck, the total tonnage below the tonnage deck is to regulate the scantlings of the hull; but the register tonnage, as cut on the main beam of sailing vessels and of steam vessels, with the addition of the tonnage of the space required for propelling power, is to regulate the equipment, and also the size of the main piece of rudder and windlass, and the keel and keelsons and their number, and the scantling of the stringer plates on the upper and lower deck beams, and the requirements as to double riveting.

But in vessels where the tonnage of the erections above the tonnage deck is less than that required for crew space, then the difference between the tonnage of these erections and the tonnage of the space allowed for crew is to be added to the register tonnage, cut on the main beam, for the tonnage that is to regulate the equipment and the size of the main piece of rudder and windlass, and the keel and keelsons and their number,

the scantling of the stringer plates on the upper and lower deck beams, and the requirements for double riveting.

#### SPAR-DECKED VESSELS.

Section 24. A spar-decked vessel is one having three decks or tiers of beams, where the space between the main and the spar deck is to be used only for the accommodation of crew and passengers, or to enclose the engine openings of steam vessels. The total depth of such vessels, measured from the top of floor-plates to the top of spar deck beams in midships, must not exceed thirteen-sixteenths, nor be less than twelve-sixteenths of the ship's extreme breadth. All frames and reverse angle irons on alternate frames are to extend to the spar deck stringer plate, except when constructed with a rounded form at the gunwale, then they may terminate at the lower part of the curve, but the reverse angle irons on the remaining frames are required to extend above the height of the main deck waterway or spirketting; in such ships the gross tonnage below the main or tonnage deck is to regulate all scantlings below this deck, but the total tonnage is to regulate the scantlings of the keelsons and their number, the stringers in the hold, the size of the main piece of rudder and windlass.

These vessels are to have a main or middle complete deck, perfectly laid and caulked, and a main or middle deck iron sheerstrake, each of the thickness prescribed by Table H, and the main deck stringer plate is to be fitted and connected to the iron sheerstrake by angle iron between the frames of the size given for stringers, and in addition an inner stringer angle iron passing continuously fore and aft must be riveted to the reversed frames and to the main deck stringer plate. The upper part of the sheerstrake is to be not less in height than the main deck waterway or spirketting, as the case may be, and the space between the waterway, or spirketing, and the sheerstrake, all fore and aft, is to be filled in and made water-tight.

In such vessels a reduction of one-fourth from the dimensions required by Table H for the corresponding parts in the range of the upper deck in ships with two decks will be allowed from the dimensions of all beams, stringers, thickness of deck, and the outside planking, or plating, from the main deck upwards. If plating alone be adopted between the main and spar decks, the thickness need not exceed six-sixteenths of an inch in any case, the butts to be *double* riveted, but the edges may be single riveted.

When the spar deck is constructed of a rounded form at the gunwale, the beams may be of plain angle iron, if fitted to alternate frames, not less in dimensions than the sizes required in Table H for the main frames, to scarph the main frames with not less than two feet lengths, and be properly riveted to them. All hatchway and mast beams are to be of increased strength, and if of plain angle iron not to be less than the sizes given for stringer angle irons in Table H, with other angle irons of the size of the reversed frames riveted to them back to back. The rounded gunwale to be plated and properly constructed to the satisfaction of the Surveyor.

#### DECK HOUSES.

Deck houses or other erections will be allowed on a spar deck, but only to the extent of one-tenth its total superficial area; they are not to exceed seven feet in height, nor be placed nearer to either end of the vessel than one-fifth of her extreme length.

Vessels to which the Rule applies as regards an entire spar deck, will be noted in the Register Book thus, "Spar decked."

#### EQUIPMENT.

The tonnage, as per Section 23, is to regulate the equipment. (See also Table No. 22.)

#### STEAM SHIPS .- BOILERS AND MACHINERY.

In ships navigated by steam, the boilers and machinery are to be considered as part of the equipment, and, unless the Surveyors are satisfied of their efficiency, the figure 1 will be withheld.

#### IRON SHEERSTRAKE.

Section 25. The iron sheerstrake to be one inch in breadth for every six feet of the vessel's length, for half her length in midships, and to be of the thickness given in Table H; it may then be gradually reduced in breadth and in thickness to three-fourths of the midship breadth and thickness at her ends.

The butts of the iron sheerstrake in all cases to be shifted clear of the butts of the stringer plates on the beam ends, the shift in no case to be less than equal to three spaces of frames, and all plates where practicable to be not less than nine feet long, but if the sheerstrake plates are eighteen feet long they may be of two equal breadths, but carvel plated and single riveted; butts of all plating to be fitted quite close, and in no case is the lower edge of the iron sheerstrake to be fitted less than two-thirds of the breadth required by the Rule for sheerstrake, below the upper deck stringer plate. The butt straps in all cases to be in one piece, whether fitted outside or inside, and in no case to be in two pieces by being cut at the stringer plate. (See Section 30.)

#### IRON BILGESTRAKE.

Section 26. The bilge strake plates to be two-thirds the breadth of the iron sheerstrake, for three-fifths the length of the keel in midships, and from thence to the ends of the vessel they are to be reduced gradually to one-half their midship breadth; the thickness of the plates to be as prescribed in Table H, and they are to be fitted at the bilges with the middle of the plate at the height prescribed for floorheads, such position for the bilge plates to be maintained, notwithstanding that the floorheads may be carried higher. They are to be extended to the ends of the vessel in accordance with her form, and properly riveted to the frames.

#### DIAGONAL PLATES ON FRAMES.

Section 27. The diagonal plates on the frames to be not less than one-third the breadth of the iron sheerstrake, and fitted in pairs, transversely, all fore and aft, at an angle of 45°, with the butts of each pair meeting between the frames; to be of the thickness given in Table H, and connected to the sheer and bilge strake plates by butt straps, double riveted, and to be efficiently riveted to each other, and to each frame they cross.

#### STRINGER PLATES ON ENDS OF BEAMS.

Section 28. All vessels to have stringer plates of the thickness given in Table H upon the ends of each tier of beams. Those upon the ends of the upper deck beams of one, two, and three-decked vessels, to be in width one inch for every seven feet of the vessel's entire length, for half her length in midships, and from thence to the ends of the vessel they may be gradually reduced to three-fourths the width in midships; in no case, however, is the width in midships to be less than eighteen inches. The stringer plates are to be riveted to the beams and properly shifted, fitted home, and riveted to the iron sheerstrake, with an

angle iron of the dimensions given in Table H, and the roughtree stanchions are not to pass through them. Stringer plates on the ends of beams below the upper deck may be reduced in width to three-fourths the midship breadth of the upper deck stringer, which breadth is to extend all fore and aft, and to have an angle iron of the dimensions given in Table H, extending all fore and aft, riveted to reverse angle iron on each frame and to the stringer plates.

In cases where a deck is not laid, and the width of the stringer plate on ends of hold beams is objected to, it may be reduced in width, provided such reduction be fully compensated for.

All stringer angle irons are to be in as long lengths as possible, properly shifted, and wherever butted to be connected with angle iron, or plate iron, not less than two feet long, fitted in the throat of them, properly riveted to each flange, and the thickness of the connecting plates not to be less than that of the angle iron they cover.

#### GUTTER WATERWAYS.

Upper deck gutter waterways are to be flooded to asscertain if there be any leakage, and when completed they are to be properly cemented.

#### TIE-PLATES.

Section 29. All vessels are to have tie-plates ranging all fore and aft upon each side of the hatchways on each tier of beams, and in addition thereto the beams of the upper and middle decks in three-decked or spar-decked vessels, and of the upper deck in vessels of one or two decks, must have tie plates fitted from side to side diagonally, in number, one pair for about every thirty-five feet of the vessel's length; these plates in both cases must not be less in width than once and a half the depth of the beams of their respective decks, and of the thickness required for stringer plates; they are to be well riveted to each other and to the beams and stringers, and to have intermediate fastenings into the deck plank between the beams. In all cases their butts to be chain riveted.

Upon hold beams where a deck is not to be laid, a tie formed of double angle iron, of the size given for the main frames of the ship, may be fitted each side of the hatchways in lieu of tie-plates; but if the beams are made of such additional strength laterally as not to require the support given by the said angle irons or tie-plates, double angle irons of the above size fitted at the centre line from opening to opening may be substituted.

#### HATCHWAYS AND MAST PARTNERS.

All hatchways and mast holes are to be properly framed to receive half beams where required, and the latter to have mast partners at each tier of beams (except at orlop beams), the plating of which is not to be less in thickness than is required for stringer plates, and the united breadths of the plates are not to be less than three times the diameter of the masts; these plates are to be well riveted to each other, and to the beams, and angle iron carlings; and at the decks where the masts are to be wedged, an angle iron of the dimensions required for the main frame of the ship is to be properly fitted and riveted to the plate round the mast holes. The mast holes, skylights, and companions, must be properly secured to the satisfaction of the Surveyors. Where wood comings are fitted, plates are to be riveted to the beams to which the deck ends are to be fastened.

#### SKYLIGHTS.

The skylights to engine rooms, and the comings to which they are attached, are in all cases to be

substantially constructed, and efficiently fastened to the beams, and, whether of iron or wood, are not to be less than two feet six inches above the upper deck in one or two-decked vessels, and one foot six inches above spar or awning decks. The skylights to be securely attached to the comings, and the glass in them should be very strong, from three-eighths to half an inch thick, protected by a strong guard of iron rods, or by a framework of wire; in addition, deadlights of either iron or wood should be fitted having bull's eyes in them, and arrangements made for their efficient security in bad weather. Strong tarpauling covers are in all cases to be provided. In spar-decked vessels, and those having either a poop, awning deck, or bridge house, with the engine room beneath, the hatchways in the upper deck are to be enclosed by iron trunk bulkheads, not less than five-sixteenths of an inch thick, strengthened by angle iron and extended from the upper deck to the beams above, to which they are to be secured. Strong iron doors will be allowed in these trunk bulkheads, provided their lower parts are at least eighteen inches above the upper deck, and arrangements made for their efficient security.

#### COAL BUNKERS.

Coal bunker pipes, where practicable, are to be formed so as to be at least six inches above the upper deck, fitted with gratings and lids, the latter to have studs to fit in openings made in the pipes for their security, the pipes to be so formed that tarpauling may be securely lashed over them. Where it is necessary to fit flat coal bunker scuttle lids flush with the deck, they must be secured by a bar, or other approved fastening.

#### BUTT STRAPS.

Section 30. Butt straps in all cases, except those of floor plates (see Section 13), to be one-sixteenth of an inch thicker than the plates they connect, and to be fitted with the fibre of the iron in the same direction as that of the plates, and riveted as per Section 4.

#### BUTT PLATES OF OUTSIDE PLANKING.

Section 31. The plates to which the butts of the outside planking are to be secured, must be of the breadth of the planks, extending from frame to frame, efficiently riveted thereto, and of the thickness given in Table H; but on the bows and quarters, or wherever else the plank ends may have a tendency to strain off, they are to be one-eighth of an inch thicker than therein prescribed.

#### PLANKING.

Section 32. The material for planking to be in accordance with class in Table I, to be thoroughly seasoned, quite free from sap, wane, or other defects, to be wrought with the heart side to the frames, and with not less than three strakes between the butts, without step butting, and with not less than six-feet shifts; the garboard strakes to be shifted, and of the thickness given in Section 7; the bottom planking is not to be less in thickness than prescribed in Table H, from the garboard strakes up to within a fifth of the depth of hold set down below the upper deck stringer plate; from thence to the planksheer to be in thickness as prescribed in Table H for topsides; or if preferred, the bottom planking may retain its thickness up to within a fourth of the depth of hold set down below the upper deck stringer plate, and from thence to the planksheer be gradually diminished in thickness to that prescribed in Table H for topsides; the thickness of the wood sheerstrakes may be the thickness of the iron sheerstrake they cover less than that prescribed by Table H.

Outside planks (except the garboard strakes) are not to be more thin twelve inches broad; they are to be fitted quite close to the frames and plates, and to each other at their inner edges, and wrought with proper seams outside in proportion to their thickness; the hood ends may be reduced one-fifth from the thickness given in Table H at the stem or sternpost, and one-third at the buttock. The caulking edge of the keel seam, and hood end seams of the planking at the stem and sternpost, need not exceed from two and a half inches to four inches, in proportion to the tonnage of the vessel; which can be arranged by trimming the back rabbet from the bearding line to the rabbet line, as required, so as not to unnecessarily reduce the keel, stem, and sternpost. Furrens or pads are in no case to be used.

#### BOLTS.

Section 33. The bolts to be not less than the sizes given in Table K; the garboard strakes to be cross-bolted from side to side, with bolts not exceeding four feet six inches apart.

The wood keel to have a vertical bolt through the keel plate between each frame. The stem, sternpost, deadwood, and remainder of the keel, to be through fastened in all cases, and the bolts spaced as in the keel.

The screw-pointed bolts for fastening the planking when less than five inches thick, to be of such form under the heads as will prevent them from turning; their heads to be once and three-quarters the diameter of the bolts, and two-fifths their diameter in thickness; the nuts in all cases to be of the same description of metal as the bolts they are applied to, and to be in thickness equal to their diameter, and not to have less substance than three-eighths of the diameter of the bolts in any part, whatever the form may be, hexagon form being preferred.

All outside planks ten inches broad and above, to be double fastened; eight inches and a half and under ten inches, double and single fastened alternately; and under eight and a half inches, single fastened; and all butts to be double fastened.

The bolt holes in the outside planking to be enlarged with a dowelling machine for the bolt heads, which in the bottom up to within one-fifth the depth of hold set down below the upper deck stringer plate, are to be sunk within the surface of the planking one inch and a quarter, when dowels are intended to be used; from thence to the planksheer they need not be sunk more than three-quarters of an inch; the bolts to be properly driven with oakum and white lead, putty, marine glue, or other suitable composition under their heads, and in the bottom they are to be carefully covered (after the seams in the bottom are all caulked) with turned well-seasoned wood dowels, the fibre of which must be in the same direction as the planking, and be driven with white lead, marine glue, or any other approved composition. Where copper or yellow metal bolts are used the sinking of them within the surface of the planking to be optional to the above extent.

## PLANKING OF TWO THICKNESSES.

Section 34. If the vessel is to be planked with two thicknesses, the whole of the inside thickness must be of material required by Table I for the upper part of the vessel, and the outside thickness, if worked longitudinally, must be of the same material as is prescribed for a vessel constructed with a single thickness of planking, but if the outside thickness is to be worked diagonally, American Rock Elm may be used. If either or both thicknesses be worked longitudinally, or diagonally, each thickness need only be one-half that prescribed in Table H, but thick garboard strakes will be required to be fitted and fastened as

in the case of vessels with a single thickness of planking. When the outside thickness is worked diagonally, a longitudinal strake of plank must be rabbeted into the garboard strake, and the ends of the diagonal planks butted against it; there must also be one or more longitudinal strakes of plank of the materials prescribed in Table I for the upper part of the vessel, fitted above the upper ends of the diagonal planking; and if the topsides be of a single thickness, the upper edge of the said longitudinal planking must be partly let into the topside plank or be rabbeted into a solid strake, so that it may be efficiently caulked. In all such cases both thicknesses must be caulked, and the outer thickness wrought hot on the best hair felt.

If both thicknesses of plank be worked diagonally, transversely to each other, from keel to gunwale, the bilge and diagonal plates may be dispensed with; but where the thicknesses are otherwise arranged, the bilge and diagonal plates must be fitted as in vessels with single thickness, the diagonal plates may however be extended to ten feet apart on a square with three pairs crossing each other in the centre.

When the inner thickness of plank is wrought diagonally, all the planks must be double fastened to the frames, but when wrought longitudinally, they may be fastened as per Section 33, the bolts in either case must be of the size prescribed in Table K. The outer thickness of plank must be secured to the inner by nut and screw bolts, or else by wrought copper bolts, driven through the inner thickness and clenched inside upon copper or yellow metal rings; a reduction of one-fifth of the diameter from that prescribed in Table K will be allowed when nut and screw bolts are used for fastening the outer thickness of plank, and a reduction of one-third when it is intended to use wrought copper and to clench the bolts of this thickness.

In vessels claiming the additional period for copper or yellow metal bolts, the fastenings in both thicknesses must be of the description and to the height required in those having only one thickness. Where two thicknesses of planking are adopted, dowelling will not be allowed in either thickness.

When the planking is composed of two thicknesses, the outside thickness of planking should not exceed ten inches in breadth, and may be single fastened, but the fastenings are not to exceed twenty inches apart on an edge; if, however, planks are used in the lower part of the bottom more than ten inches but not exceeding twelve inches in breadth, their fastenings are not to exceed eighteen inches apart on an edge.

All iron work, and all iron and wood surfaces which come in contact with each other, are to be properly coated with good paint, or other suitable composition.

#### CAULKING.

Section 35. It is indispensable that the caulking should be well executed, and no material used but the best brown oakum, with tarred spun yarn for the inner thread of bottom. The Surveyors are required to see the caulking thoroughly tested with a beetle and horse, especially in new vessels, and at all surveys when the sheathing is stripped off the bottom.

In vessels with two thicknesses of planking, the condition of the caulking of the outside thickness is to be ascertained, in new vessels, by having a few pieces cut out from the bottom planking so as to expose the oakum; but it will not be necessary to have pieces cut out in vessels with single bottoms, as it can be ascertained whether the oakum is properly driven into the seams by inserting a thin knife into them from within the vessel.

# KNIGHTHEADS, HAWSE TIMBERS, UPPER-DECK WATERWAYS, AND PLANKSHEER.

Section 36. Where the knightheads, hawse timbers, upper-deck waterways, and planksheer are of wood, they must be of materials according to class in Table I, and fastened with bolts as in Table K.

The knightheads and hawse timbers are to be of sufficient siding and moulding, and to have boxing either outside or inside above the upper deck; they are to extend high enough for the efficient security of the bowsprit, and sufficiently below the upper deck to insure strength; to be well bolted, and connected by substantial hooks.

#### WATERWAYS.

Where the roughtree stanchions are of wood the depth and moulding of the upper-deck waterway must be sufficient to give them support; but the depth of the waterway is in no case to be less than three times the thickness of the upper deck, excepting where the planksheer covers it, and it will be required to be well bolted through the sheerstrakes or spirketting plate and upper deck stringer plate.

#### DECKS.

Section 37. The flat of all decks to be of good quality, properly seasoned, free from sap, and objectionable knots, the thickness and fastenings as per Table H.

#### DECK BOLTS.

The upper deck plank to be fastened by screw bolts from the upper side with nuts at the under side of the angle iron of the beams, and to the tie-plates (see Section 29). The bolts must be properly sunk with oakum and white lead under their heads, and be carefully covered over with turned dowels, with the fibre in the same direction as the deck plank, bedded in white lead, marine glue, or other suitable composition.

When the deck planks are six inches in width and under, single fastening will be sufficient; but when they are above six inches and not exceeding eight inches in width, there must be two bolts in each plank in every beam, one of which may be a short screw bolt; and planks exceeding eight inches in width must be double fastened with nut and screw bolts.

If the deck is of teak it may be one-eighth less in thickness than prescribed in Table H.

Upper Decks must be renewed when worn in thickness as follows, viz:—When a deck originally 4 inches thick is worn to 3 inches;  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches to  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches, 3 inches to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

#### CEILING.

Section 38. All vessels to be closely ceiled from the main keelson to the upper part of the bilges, the ceiling to be secured in such a manner as to be easily removed, and from the upper part of the bilges upwards, either close ceiling or batten and space may be adopted, but the latter is considered preferable. It is recommended that the ceiling on the floors should be made in hatches, where practicable, of convenient sizes, so as to be lifted when required for the purpose of survey, or for cleaning and painting. The thickness of the ceiling in the hold from the main keelson to the upper part of the bilges, to be in accordance with Table H, and one-third less in thickness from thence upwards.

#### RUDDER.

Section 39. The main piece of rudder to be of timber, according to class in Table I, of dimensions as per Table H, and the pintles as per Table K. In screw steamers, the size of the main piece of rudder must be increased in diameter not less than one-eighth above the dimensions given in Table H, and the pintles and braces in the same proportion.

#### RUDDER BRACES.

The lower rudder brace is to extend on the bottom planking sufficiently to receive not less than three bolts before the hood ends in addition to the bolts in the sternposts; the remaining braces will not be required to pass the hood ends, but the ends of their arms should be made — shaped, or of other suitable form, so as to receive three through bolts in the sternpost.

### CHAIN PLATE AND PREVENTER BOLTS.

Section 40. The chain plate and preventer bolts to be of the sizes given in Table K. When the chain and preventer plates are fitted on wood topsides, and the chain and preventer bolts are arranged to pass through below the iron sheerstrake, a plate is to be riveted to the frames, before working the wood topsides, of the same thickness as the sheerstrake, sufficiently wide to take the said bolts, and fillings of wood may be introduced between the frames for the bolts to pass through and be clenched upon plates, or otherwise secured to the satisfaction of the Surveyors.

#### CEMENT.

Section 41. All vessels to be efficiently cemented in the bottom, to the upper part of the bilges, care to be taken to have proper water courses above the cement all fore and aft.

Section 42. The Surveyors in their Reports of vessels for original classification, which have partial deficiences in either the workmanship, materials, or construction, are to state the same for the consideration of the Committee, when such vessels will be liable to have a reduced number of years assigned to them than they would otherwise have been entitled to.

The Surveyors in submitting their Reports of vessels not already classed, are in all cases, where practicable, to forward a Sketch of the Midship Section, and other drawings where necessary, to be furnished by the Builders, with figured dimensions of the component parts marked thereon.

Builders wishing to adopt plans other than those described herein, are to submit them, in the usual manner, through the Resident Surveyors (who are to state their opinions thereon), for the Committee's consideration and approval.

#### PERIODICAL SURVEYS DURING CLASSIFICATION.

#### PERIODICAL SURVEYS.

Section 43. All vessels to be surveyed annually if practicable; and whenever the copper, yellow metal, wood, or other sheathing, is stripped off, the condition of the planking, fastenings, and caulking to be ascertained.

Vessels marked C.F. to be subject to a special survey every four years; and those marked G.I.B and I.B. to be subject to a special survey every three years. Such Special Surveys will be noted in the Register Book.

When these Special Surveys are held, the vessel to be placed on blocks of a proper height in a dry dock, or upon ways; if she is sheathed with wood, a sufficient quantity must be removed for the examination of the bolts, caulking, and planking.

At the first Special Survey the limber boards, and ceiling equal to one strake fore and aft on both sides in the hold, below the upper turn of bilge, must be removed.

At subsequent Special Surveys, ceiling equal to an additional strake on both sides in the hold, and one strake on both sides in the tween decks (provided it is close ceiled), must be removed; portions of the cement to be cut out to ascertain its condition, and that of the frames and keel plate; bolts of the bottom and keel, if of iron, to be got out for examination,—the number removed, and their condition, to be stated in the Report of Survey. If the frames, floors, &c., are found to be much oxidized, the whole of the ceiling to be removed and the oxidation cut or beaten off, and the iron work, if necessary, renewed, and the whole then to be properly coated or painted.

## VESSELS NOT SURVEYED WHILE BUILDING.

Section 44. Vessels built in Great Britain, or the British North American Colonies, which have not been surveyed while building, will lose one year of the period to which they might otherwise have been entitled.

When a Character is claimed for such a vessel, she must be placed on high blocks in a dry dock, or on a slip, or other convenient place, so that the keel and bottom may be seen and properly examined. The hold must be cleared, and proper stages made, the outside planking scraped bright from the light water mark to the waterway seam, a sufficient number of fastenings removed from the keel, the planking of the flat of bottom, the bilges, between the light and load line, and from the topsides, in order that their condition may be thoroughly ascertained.

Should the vessel be less than four years old from the date of launching, if close ceiled, a quantity of ceiling equal to one strake fore and aft on each side in the 'tween decks, a like quantity at the upper turn of bilge, and one plank at the lower turn of the bilge on each side over the floors in midships, will be required to be removed, and the limber boards lifted; but should the vessel exceed four years of age, unless she be found in a very clean and satisfactory condition, the whole of the ceiling, or such portion as the Surveyors may require, must be removed, excepting in the case of "batten and space ceiling."

### WOODEN FLOORS, &c.

Should the vessel however have been constructed with wooden floors, or with iron and wooden frames, and with through fastenings, passing through the ceiling, and she be under four years of age, it will be sufficient if, in lieu of removing the ceiling as above described, a listing be cut out fore and aft on both sides in the 'tween decks 4 inches wide, a ceiling plank at the upper turn of the bilge and at the lower turn of bilge on each side over the floors to be taken out, and the limber boards lifted; but if she exceed four years of age, in addition to the above, a 4-inch listing must be extended fore and aft at the turn of the bilge on each side; and at other parts if considered necessary by the Surveyors.

When the foregoing preparations have been made, a careful survey must be held by two Surveyors (one of them to be an exclusive officer of the Society), who shall submit a report and midship section containing a full description of the vessel, comparing the same with the Rules.

Should a vessel submitted for Classification be sheathed with wood or metal, the same will not be required to be stripped off (if all be found satisfactory to the Surveyors) beyond a sufficient quantity at the keel, hood ends, bilges, and between the light and load water lines, for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the caulking and the fastenings.

By order of the Committee,

BERNARD WAYMOUTH,

Secretary.

No. 2, White Lion Court, Cornhill, 1st July, 1874. frames, so as to allow water to reach the plimps freely, and also through the release keelsons are adopted.

REVERSED FRAMES.—Reversed angle irons on frames to be in size as per Table. All vessels rivetted to every frame and floor plate, across the middle line, extended to the height of the on alternate frames, and to have double reversed angle irons in way of all keelsons and strin 200 tons and upwards, to have reversed angle-iron extended to the upper deck beam stringer on decks and spar-decks are constructed, to their deck stringers respectively, except when constructed may be terminate at the lower part of the curve; and on the remaining frames reversed any of the lower deck or hold beam stringer angle-iron, if the vessel has two decks or tiers of be deck beam stringer angle-iron, if the vessel has three decks or tiers of beams, the rivets for sec and floor plates to be in diameter as specified in Table, and be spaced not to exceed a distance of to centre; butts of reversed angle-iron to be secured with butt straps.

BEAMS.—Beams to be of bulb plate, with double angle-irons on the top edge, or of T bulb iron, or of The upper deck beams to be one quarter of an inch in depth to every foot in length of the sixteenth of an inch for every inch in depth, with one-sixteenth of an inch added; if of T length be not less than three-fourths the depth of the beam, and where beams are formed of bulb plest the flanges of each of the angle-irons are not to be less in their united breadth than the one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness for every inch of the two sides of the angle-iron. one-eighth of the depth deeper, and one-sixteenth of an inch thicker than the upper deck be with the frames by bracket ends, or knee plates, the arms of each to be not less than twice-are and of not less thickness than the beams. All beams for at least three-quarters the length of beams under the bowsprit, pall bit, windlass and capstan are to be pillared; the pillars to be ends, so as to form a continuous tie from the keelson to the upper deck, or spar-deck, and to be

IRON\_SHEERSTRAKE.—The iron sheerstrake to be one inch in breadth for every six feet of the ves. and to be of the thickness given in Table; it may then be gradually reduced in breadth and breadth and thickness at her ends. The butts of the iron sheerstrake in all cases to be shifted the beam ends, the shift in no case to be less than equal to three spaces of frames, and all plateted long, but if the sheerstrake plates are eighteen feet long they may be of two equal breatths of all plating to be fitted quite close, and in no case is the lower edge of the iron sheer breadth required by the Rule for sheerstrake below the upper deck stringer plate. The butter fitted outside or inside, and in no case to be in two pieces by being cut at the stringer plate.

Table.	and Wood Keelson, Sided and	To fameter To for the formation of the f	Paolig to	of 8910V 998	woledawob	of Hold set down below the	
.93ennoT	Main Piece of Rudder, from Lower Part of Counter upwards, pall Bitt,	Vindlass.	Thickness to Wood To Wood To Wold In Mold to Hold to Sark	Thickness of Upper Deck, and and	the Depth	From the Garboard Strake up Strake up to within or one of the Depth to Illustrate the perfect the Depth to Illustrate the Illustrate the perfect the p	p.
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's trade mark, or his name and the place where made.

IS, STERN POSTS, FLOOR PLATES, BEAMS, STRINGERS, &c.

	Distance of	Siding	ton shourst	ods to diffe	nd Thickness	MINIMUM D	N.EThe bilge an	Thickness	rvási	Thickness of Stringer Plates upon					of Outside		Whote made	•			
Tonnage.  ee Notes to Table.	Frames from Moulding Edge to Moulding Edge all Fore	of Keel, Stem, and Stern Post, and Moulding of Stem.	of	Flat Plat Thickness Plate Kee	Plate, the Keelson, and sof Single Vertical Plateson, appon Floors.	Dimensions of Angle Iron for Frames, and the Lower Angle Irons of Box Keelsons.	Dimensions of Angle Iron for Reversed Frames, and the Top Angle Irons of Box Keelsons.	of Centre Plate Keelson, Sheerstrake, (where not planked over) also of Butt Plates for Planking in	of Floor Plates, Hooks, Crutches, Side Inter- costal, and Box	Tie Plates or Beams, Sheer strake (where planked over and Topside Plating (where not planked over Bilge Strake and Diagona	Dimensions of Angle Iron on Beam Stringers, Stringers in Hold, and Keelsons.	Pi	r of Solid llars eams.	From the Garboard Strake up to within one-fifth of the Depth of Hold set	from the Planksheer to within one-fifth of the Depth	Upper Deck, and Planksheer.	Thickness of Wood Ceiling in Hold to upper part of Bilges.	Wind	to Table.	Main Piece of Rudder, from Lower Part of Counter upwards, Pall Bitt, and Wood	
Tons.	and Aft.	ose to sime	dr mogradd Amir eno d mae mae	Breadth.	Thickness.		d of sleave IIA —:83	Midships.	Keelson.	Plates on Frames, and Middle Line Intercostal Keelsons.		Hold.	Deck.	down below the Upper Deck Stringer.	down below the Upper Deck	See Notes to Table.		Diameter of Iron Spindle.	Diameter of Main Piece.	Keelson, Sided and Moulded.	
50 ad under 100	inches.	inches. $9\frac{1}{2}$	inches.	inches.	inches. $\frac{8}{16}$	inches. $2\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{5}{16}$	inches. $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{4}{16}$	inches. $\frac{6}{16}$	inches. $\frac{5}{16}$	inches, $\frac{5}{16}$	inches. $3 \times 3 \times \frac{5}{16}$	inches.	inches.	inches.	inches, $2\frac{1}{2}$	inches. $2\frac{3}{4}$	inches. $1\frac{1}{2}$	inches. $2\frac{1}{4}$	inches. $12\frac{1}{2}$	inches. $9\frac{1}{2}$	Tons. 50 and und
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300 d under 400	18	12½	14	25	1016	$3\times3\times_{\frac{6}{16}}$	$2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	7 16	8 16	$3 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{6}{16}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	31/2	31/2	2	3	16	13	300 and unde 400
400 d under 500	18	13	$14\frac{1}{2}$	26	116	$3\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{6}{16}$	9 16	7 16	8 16	$3 \times 4 \times \frac{6}{16}$	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$	5	4	$3\frac{1}{2}$	21/4	31/4	17	14	400 and unde 500
500 d under 600	18	$13\frac{1}{2}$	15	27	11/16	$3\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times \frac{6}{16}$	10	8 16	9 16	$3\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times \frac{7}{16}$	$3\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	5	4	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	18	$14\frac{3}{4}$	500 and und 600
300 l under 700	18	14	$15\frac{1}{2}$	28	$\frac{12}{16}$	$3\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times \frac{8}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{4} \times 3 \times \frac{6}{16}$	$\frac{10}{16}$	8 16	9 16	$3\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{16}$	31/4	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3 <u>5</u>	19	$15\frac{1}{2}$	600 and und 700
700 under 800	18	$14\frac{1}{2}$	16	29	$\frac{12}{16}$	$3\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times \frac{8}{16}$	$3 \times 3 \times \frac{6}{16}$	116	9 16	1016	$4 \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{8}{16}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	4	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	20	16	700 and und 800
300 under 900	18	15	$16\frac{1}{2}$	30	13	$3\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{9}{16}$	$3 \times 3 \times \frac{7}{16}$	$\frac{11}{16}$	9 16	1016	$4 \times 5 \times \frac{8}{16}$	31/2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	6	$4\frac{3}{4}$	4	$2\frac{3}{4}$	4	21	161/4	800 and und 900 900
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000 l under 200	18	16	$17\frac{1}{2}$	32	14/16	$3\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{9}{16}$	$3 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{8}{16}$	$\frac{12}{16}$	1016	11/16	$4\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times \frac{9}{16}$	3 <u>1</u>	$2\frac{5}{8}$	61/4	5	4	3	4½	23	163/4	$ \begin{array}{c c}  & 1000 \\  & \text{and unde} \\ \hline  & 1200 \\ \hline  & 1200 \end{array} $
200 l under .500	18	$16\frac{1}{2}$	18	33	$\begin{array}{c} \frac{14}{16} \\\end{array}$	$3\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{9}{16}$	$3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{8}{16}$	13 16	11 16	12	$4\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{9}{16}$	35/8	$2\frac{5}{8}$	61/4	5	4	3	45/8	24	17	$\begin{array}{r} \text{and under} \\ 1500 \\ \hline 1500 \end{array}$
.500 d under 2000	18	17	$18\frac{1}{2}$	34	$\frac{15}{16}$	$4 \times 5 \times \frac{10}{16}$	$3\frac{1}{2}\times4$ $\times\frac{9}{16}$	13/16	11/16	1216	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$2\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	51/4	4	3	$4\frac{5}{8}$	$25\frac{1}{2}$	17½	$\begin{array}{c c} \text{and under} \\ \hline 2000 \\ \hline 2000 \end{array}$
2000 d under 2500	18	$17\frac{1}{4}$	19	$34\frac{1}{2}$	15 16	$4 \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{10}{16}$	$3\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{10}{16}$	$\frac{14}{16}$	$\frac{12}{16}$	$\frac{13}{16}$	$\frac{5\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{10}{16}}{}$		$2\frac{3}{4}$	7	$5\frac{3}{4}$	4	3	43/4	27	18	and unde 2500 2500
2500 nd under 3000	18	$17\frac{1}{4}$	191/4	$34\frac{1}{2}$	15 16	$4 \times 6 \times \frac{11}{16}$	$3\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{10}{16}$	$\frac{14}{16}$	12	13	$-\frac{5\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{10}{16}}{}$		$\frac{2\frac{3}{4}}{}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	6	4	3	$\frac{4\frac{3}{4}}{}$	28½	19	and unde 3000 3000
3000 and under 3500	18	$17\frac{1}{2}$	$19\frac{1}{2}$	35	16 16	$4 \times 6\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{11}{16}$	$3\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{10}{16}$	$\frac{15}{16}$	$\frac{12}{16}$	13	$\left  5\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{10}{16} \right $	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	8	6	4	3	5	30	20	and unde

Mem.—The scantlings given in the above Table are intended for Ships the length of which, measured from the fore part of the Stern-post on the range of the Upper Deck, does not exceed seven times their moulded breadth or ten times their depth of Hold, taken from the upper part of Floors to the top of the Upper Deck Beams. For Ships which exceed these proportions, the plans to be submitted for the Committee's consideration.

The depth for defining the proportions of spar decked vessels, is to be measured from the top of the floor plates to the upper side of the middle or tonnage deck beams.

RIVETS.	5	3 44	78	1 Inch	Diameter of Nut and Screw Bolts for Fastening Flat of Deck.
Diameter of Rivets required	of an Inch.	of an Inch.	of an Inch.	Anda.	3 ins. and under $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. $-\frac{1}{2}$ inch
Thickness of Plates 5	$\frac{6}{16}$ $\frac{7}{16}$	$\frac{8}{16}$ $\frac{9}{16}$ $\frac{10}{16}$	$\frac{11}{16}$ $\frac{12}{16}$ $\frac{13}{16}$	$\frac{14}{16}$ $\frac{15}{16}$ $\frac{16}{16}$	3½ ,, ,, 4 ,, - 16 ,, 4 inches
	and the state of t				THE PARTY OF THE P

- TONNAGE.—In flush-decked vessels having either one, two, or three decks (not being spar or awning-decked), the tonnage under the upper deck, without abatement of the tonnage of the space for the crew, or for the propelling power of steam essels, is to regulate all the scantlings of the hull, and also the equipment of the vessel. In vessels having a raised quarter deck, or a poop, or top-gallant forecastle, or deck houses, or awning deck, or spar deck, the total tonnage below the tonnage deck is to regulate the scantlings of the hull, but the register tonnage, as cut on the main beam of sailing vessels and of steam vessels, with the addition of the tonnage of the space required for propelling power, is to regulate the equipment, and also the size of the main piece of rudder and windlass, and the keel and keelsons and their number, and the scantling of the stringer plates on the upper and lower deck beams, and the requirements as to double rivetting. But in vessels where the tonnage of the erections above the tonnage deck is less than that required for crew space, then the difference between the tonnage of these erections and the tonnage of the space allowed for crew is to be added to the register tonnage, cut on the main beam, for the tonnage that is to regulate the equipment and the size of the main piece of rudder and windlass, and the keel and keelsons and their number, the scantling of the stringer plates on the upper and lower deck beams, and the requirements for double rivetting.
- WOOD KEEL, Stem, and Stern Post to be of the dimensions specified in Table.

  KEEL PLATE.—The keel plate to be of the breadth and thickness prescribed in Table H, to be made continuous up the apron and up the inner stern-post as high as practicable, but in all cases to extend above the lower deck or hold beam stringer angle iron. Forward and aft the plate is to be curved to the form of the bearding line, and to be one-sixteenth of an inch thicker than prescribed in the Table, where it passes over the deadwoods, apron, and inner stern-post, and to be sided as required by the form of the vessel, to have an angle iron of the size given in Table for stringer angle irons rivetted on each edge, flanged to the form of the vessel to receive the plank fastenings. The keel plate to maintain its breadth for three-fifths the length of the keel in midships, and then to be gradually reduced until its edges conform with the flange of the angle iron on the keel plate forward and aft; the butts of the keel plates to be shifted clear of the keel scarphs.
- FRAMES.—The frames to be of the dimensions as set forth in Table, and the narrow flange to be of a parallel thickness, that the nuts of the screw bolts may fit closely. The frames to be in as long lengths as possible, fitted and rivetted on to the keel plate, and extended as near to the middle line as practicable, according to the plan of construction adopted, and in all cases to extend to the gunwale, and where raised quarter decks, poops, forecastles and spar decks are constructed, to their deck stringers respectively, except when constructed with a rounded form at the gunwale, then they may terminate at the lower part of the curve; if the frames be welded, the welds to be perfect with not less than four feet shifts from the welds of next frames, or if butted to have not less than four feet shifts with four feet lengths of angle iron of the same size as the frame, fitted back to back rivetted to them, and secured to the outside planking. The spacing of the frames (where one thickness of planking in the bottom is intended) not to exceed 18 inches from moulding edge to moulding edge all fore and aft, a four feet length of angle iron, the size of the frame, is to be rivetted to each floor and to the keel plate, back to back with the frames.
- FLOOR PLATES.—The floor plates to be in thickness according to Table, but at each end of the vessel for one quarter of her length they may be reduced in thickness one-sixteenth of an inch where the midship floor plates are six-sixteenths and under ten-sixteenths of an inch, and two-sixteenths of an inch where the plates are ten-sixteenths and above in thickness. The floor plates to be in depth at middle line according to the following rule, viz., to the vessel's depth, measured from the top of the keel to the top of the upper or spar-decked beams amidships add the extreme breadth of the vessel, two-fifths of that sum in inches to be the depth of the floor plates at the middle line well fore and aft, but at the extreme fore and after ends, they must be deeper, so as to form an efficient connection between the two sides of the vessel. The floor plates are to extend up the bilges not less than to a perpendicular height of twice and a half the depth of floors amidships, from upper side of keel at middle line; and in no case to be less moulded in any part, than a fair taper between the depth at middle line, and the moulding at their extreme ends, which is to be not less than the moulding of the frames. The ends of the floors to maintain the height prescribed amidships, for one quarter of the vessel's length, they may then be gradually lowered forward and aft until the upper edges of the floor plates are level, which place is to be determined by the form of the vessel, and from that point to the vessel's ends they are to be gradually increased in depth, so as to efficiently connect the sides of the vessel; the upper parts of the floors forward and aft are to be high enough to give ample room between the reverse frames on each side of the vessel, for fitting the keelson angle irons. In vessels having considerable rise of floor, the depth of the floor plates, on a square, at the quarter of the vessel's extreme moulded breadth, set out from the middle line, is to be not less than three-fifths the depth of the floor plate, at the middle line, and the floor plate is to be extended up the bilges, by a fair taper from middle line, until it terminates at the moulding of the frames. A floor plate is to be extended up the biges, by a fair taper from middle line; but where a vertical centre plate is adopted at middle line, then the floor plates are to be efficiently connected to it on each side by double vertical angle irons of not less size than the reversed frames. When floors extend from side to side and are made in two lengths, the butts are to have double butt straps, one on each side of the floor plates, and three-fourths the thickness of the floor plates, or else the floor plates must be lapped and treble rivetted.
- WATERCOURSES.—Watercourses are to be formed through all the floor plates, on each side of the middle line and at the bilges above the frames, so as to allow water to reach the pumps freely, and also through the vertical center plate, and intercostal keelsons when such
- REVERSED FRAMES.—Reversed angle irons on frames to be in size as per Table. All vessels under 200 tons to have reversed angle-iron rivetted to every frame and floor plate, across the middle line, extended to the height of the upper part of the bilge, and to the gunwale on alternate frames, and to have double reversed angle-irons in way of all keelsons and stringers in hold; and in addition, all vessels of 200 tons and upwards, to have reversed angle-iron extended to the upper deck beam stringer on alternate frames, and where raised quarter decks and spar-decks are constructed, to their deck stringers respectively, except when constructed of a rounded form at the gunwale, then they may terminate at the lower part of the curve; and on the remaining frames reversed angle-irons are to be fitted to above the height of the lower deck or hold beam stringer angle-iron, if the vessel has two decks or tiers of beams, and to above the height of the middle deck beam stringer angle-iron, if the vessel has three decks or tiers of beams, the rivets for securing the reversed angle-iron to the frames and floor plates to be in diameter as specified in Table, and be spaced not to exceed a distance of nine times their own diameter from centre to centre; butts of reversed angle-iron to be secured with butt straps.
- BEAMS.—Beams to be of bulb plate, with double angle-irons on the top edge, or of T bulb iron, or of any other approved form of equal strength.

  The upper deck beams to be one quarter of an inch in depth to every foot in length of the midship beam, and to be in thickness one-sixteenth of an inch for every inch in depth, with one-sixteenth of an inch added; if of T bulb the united breadth of the top flanges to be not less than three-fourths the depth of the beam, and where beams are formed of bulb plate with double angle-irons on the top edge, the flanges of each of the angle-irons are not to be less in their united breadth than three-fourths the depth of the beam, and to be one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness for every inch of the two sides of the angle-iron. Middle deck, hold, and orlop beams, to be one-eighth of the depth deeper, and one-sixteenth of an inch thicker than the upper deck beams. All beams to be efficiently connected with the frames by bracket ends, or knee plates, the arms of each to be not less than twice-and-a-half the depth of the beams in length, and of not less thickness than the beams. All beams for at least three-quarters the length of the vessel in midships, and in addition the beams under the bowsprit, pall bit, windlass and capstan are to be pillared; the pillars to have not less than two rivets in each of their ends, so as to form a continuous tie from the keelson to the upper deck, or spar-deck, and to be of the sizes given in Table.
- IRON\_SHEERSTRAKE.—The iron sheerstrake to be one inch in breadth for every six feet of the vessel's length, for half her length in midships, and to be of the thickness given in Table; it may then be gradually reduced in breadth and in thickness to three-fourths of the midship breadth and thickness at her ends. The butts of the iron sheerstrake in all cases to be shifted clear of the butts of the stringer plates on the beam ends, the shift in no case to be less than equal to three spaces of frames, and all plates where practicable to be not less than nine feet long, but if the sheerstrake plates are eighteen feet long they may be of two equal breadths, but carvel plated and single rivetted; butts of all plating to be fitted quite close, and in no case is the lower edge of the iron sheerstrake to be fitted less than two-thirds of the breadth required by the Rule for sheerstrake below the upper deck stringer plate. The butt straps in all cases to be in one piece, whether fitted outside or inside, and in no case to be in two pieces by being cut at the stringer plate. See Section 30.

- IRON BILGE STRAKE.—The bilge strake plates to be two-thirds the breadth of the iron sheerstrake, for three-fifths the length of the keel in midships, and from thence to the ends of the vessel they are to be reduced gradually to one-half their midship breadth; the thickness of the plates to be as prescribed in Table H, and they are to be fitted at the bilges with the middle of the plate at the height prescribed for floorheads, such position for the bilge plates to be maintained, notwithstanding that the floorheads may be carried higher. They are to be extended to the ends of the vessel in accordance with her form, and properly rivetted to the frame.
- DIAGONAL PLATES ON FRAMES.—The diagonal plates on the frames to be not less than one-third the breadth of the iron sheerstrake, and fitted in pairs, transversely, all fore and aft, at an angle of 45°, with the butts of each pair meeting between the frames; to be of the thickness given in Table, and connected to the sheer and bilge strake plates, by butt straps double rivetted, and to be efficiently rivetted to each other, and to each frame they cross.
- each other, and to each frame they of the STRINGER PLATES.—All vessels to have stringer plates of the thickness given in Table upon the ends of each tier of beams. Those upon the ends of the upper deck beams of one, two, and three decked vessels to be in width one inch for every seven feet of the vessel's entire length ends of the upper deck beams of one, two, and three decked vessels to be in width one inch for every seven feet of the vessel's entire length for half her length in midships, and from thence to the ends of the vessel they may be gradually reduced to three-fourths the width in midships; in no case however is the width in midships to be less than eighteen inches. The stringer plates are to be rivetted to the beams and properly shifted, fitted home, and rivetted to the iron sheerstrake, with an angle iron of the dimensions given in Table, and the roughtree stanchions are not to pass through them. Stringer plates on the ends of beams below the upper deck may be reduced in width to three-fourths the midship breadth of the upper deck stringer, which breadth is to extend all fore and aft, and to have an angle iron of the dimensions given in Table, extending all fore and aft, rivetted to reverse angle iron on each frame and to the stringer plates. In cases where a deck is not laid, and the width of the stringer plate on ends of hold beams is objected to, it may be reduced in width, provided such reduction be fully compensated for. All stringer angle irons are to be in as long lengths as possible, properly shifted, and wherever butted to be connected with angle iron or plate iron not less than two feet long, fitted in the throat of them, properly rivetted to each flange, and the thickness of the connecting plates not to be less than the angle iron they cover. Upper deck gutter waterways are to be flooded to ascertain if there be any leakage, and when completed they are to be properly cemented.
- TIE PLATES.—All vessels are to have tie plates ranging all fore and aft upon each side of the hatchways on each tier of beams, and in addition thereto the beams of the upper and middle decks in three decked or spar decked vessels, and of the upper deck in vessels of one or two thereto the beams of the upper and shaded decas in times decased of spar decased vessels, and of the upper decas in vessels of one of two decks must have tie plates fitted from side to side diagonally, in number one pair for about every 35 feet of the vessel's length; these plates decks must have the plates fitted and a half the depth of the beams of their respective decks, and of the thickness required in both cases must not be less in width than once and a half the depth of the beams of their respective decks, and of the thickness required in both cases must not be well rivetted to each other and to the beams and stringers, and to have intermediate fastenings into the deck plank between the beams, in all cases their butts to be chain rivetted.

  Upon hold beams where a deck is not to be laid, a tie formed of double angle irons of the size given for the main frames of the ship may be fitted each side of the hatchways in lieu of tie plates, but if the beams are made of such additional strength laterally as not to require the support given by the said angle irons or tie plates, double angle irons of the above size fitted at the centre line, from opening to opening, may be substituted. All hatchways and mast holes are to be properly framed to receive half beams where required, and the latter to have mast partners at each tier of beams (except at orlop beams), the plating of which is not to be less in thickness than is required for stringer plates, and the united breadths of the plates are not to be less than three times the diameter of the masts; these plates to be well rivetted to each other, and to the beams, and angle iron carlings, and at the decks where the masts are to be wedged, an angle iron of the dimensions required for the main frame of the ship is to be properly fitted and rivetted to the plate round the mast hole. The mast holes, skylights, and companions must be properly secured to the satisfaction of the Surveyors. Where wood comings are fitted, plates are to be rivetted to the beams to which the deck ends are to be fastened.
- BUTT STRAPS.—Butt straps in all cases, except those of floor plates (see Section 13) to be one-sixteenth of an inch thicker than the plates they connect, and to be fitted with the fibre of the iron in the same direction as that of the plates, and rivetted as per Section 4.
- BUTT PLATES OF OUTSIDE PLANKING.—The plates to which the butts of the outside planking are to be secured, must be of the breadth of the planks, and extend from frame to frame, efficiently rivetted thereto, and of the thickness given in Table, but on the bows and quarters or wherever else the plank ends may have a tendency to strain off, they are to be one-eighth of an inch thicker than therein prescribed.
- RIVETS AND RIVETTING.—The rivets to be of the best quality, and to be of the diameter as per Table, the rivet holes to be regularly and equally spaced, and carefully punched opposite each other in the adjoining parts, from the faying surfaces in the laps, lining pieces, butt straps, and frames, and to be countersunk where required, the rivets not to be nearer to the butts or edges of the plating, lining pieces to butts, or of any angle iron, than a space equal to their own diameter, and not to be further apart from centre to centre than five times their diameter, or nearer than four times their diameter from centre to centre, and to be spaced through the frames and outside plating, and in reversed angle iron a distance equal to nine times their diameter from centre to centre. All butts of iron plating, excepting those of poops and top-gallant forecastles, to be at least double rivetted, and a space equal to twice the diameter of the rivets to be between each row; where treble rivetting is adopted, a space equal to twice the diameter of the rivet to be between each row, with half the number of rivets in the back row.
- GARBOARD STRAKES.—The garboard strakes not to be less than two-thirds the depth of the keel prescribed in Table, and properly rabbetted into it, to be fitted closely to the iron keel plate, and to be of sufficient width. The butts of the garboard strakes to have not less than four feet six inches shift from the butts of the garboard strake on the opposite side of the vessel, nor less than the same shift clear of the keel scarph. For bolting, see Section 33.
- PLANKING.—The planking to be thoroughly seasoned, quite free from sap, wane, or other defects, to be wrought with the heart side to the frames, and with not less than three strakes between the butts, without step butting, and with not less than six feet shifts; the garboard strakes to be shifted and of the thickness given in Section 7; the bottom planking is not to be less in thickness than prescribed in Table, from the garboard strakes up to within a fifth of the depth of hold set down below the upper deck stringer plate, from thence to the planksheer to be in thickness as prescribed in Table for topsides; or, if preferred, the bottom planking may retain its thickness up to within a fourth of the depth of the hold set down below the upper deck stringer plate, and from thence to the planksheer be gradually diminished in thickness to that prescribed in Table for topsides; the thickness of the wood sheerstrakes may be the thickness of the iron sheerstrake they cover less that that prescribed by Table. Outside planks (except the garboard strakes) are not to be more than twelve inches broad; they are to be fitted quite close to the frames and plates, and to each other at their inner edges, and wrought with proper seams outside in proportion to their thickness; the hood-ends may be reduced one-fifth from the thickness given in Table, at the stem or stern-post, and one-third at the buttock. The caulking edge of the keel seam, and hood-end seams of the planking at the stem and stern-post, need not exceed from two and a half inches to four inches, in proportion to the tonnage of the vessel; which can be arranged by trimming the back rabbet from the bearding line as required, so as not to unnecessarily reduce the keel, stem, and stern-post. Furrens or pads are in no case to be used.
- DECKS.—The flat of all decks to be of good quality, properly seasoned, free from sap and objectionable knots, the thickness and fastenings as per Table. The upper deck plank to be fastened by screw bolts from the upper side with nuts at the under side of the angle irons of the beams and to the tie plates, see Section 29. The bolts must be properly sunk, with oakum and white lead under their heads, and be carefully covered over with turned dowels, their fibre in the same direction as the deck plank, and bedded in white lead, marine glue, or other suitable composition. When the deck planks are six inches in width and under, single fastening will be sufficient; but when they are above six inches and not exceeding eight inches in width, there must be two bolts in each plank in every beam, one of which may be a short screw bolt; and planks exceeding eight inches in width must be double fastened with nut and screw bolts. If the deck is of Teak it may be one-eighth less in thickness than prescribed in the Table.

  Upper decks must be renewed when worn in thickness as follows, viz.:—

  When a deck originally 4 inches thick is worn to 3 inches;  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches to  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches;  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches.
- CEMENT.—All vessels to be efficiently cemented in the bottom to the upper part of the bilges, care to be taken to have proper water courses above the cement all fore and aft.
- WINDLASS.—The diameter of main piece of windlasses in Steam Ships may be seven-eighths of that required in the Table, provided always the body of the windlass be not of unusual length.

plates to be two-thirds the breadth of the iron sheerstrake, for three-fifths the length of the keel in of the vessel they are to be reduced gradually to one-half their midship breadth; the thickness of H, and they are to be fitted at the bilges with the middle of the plate at the height prescribed for plates to be maintained, notwithstanding that the floorheads may be carried higher. They are to be accordance with her form, and properly rivetted to the frame.

ne diagonal plates on the frames to be not less than one-third the breadth of the iron sheerstrake, and aft, at an angle of 45°, with the butts of each pair meeting between the frames; to be of the ed to the sheer and bilge strake plates, by butt straps double rivetted, and to be efficiently rivetted to bss.

stringer plates of the thickness given in Table upon the ends of each tier of beams. Those upon the two, and three decked vessels to be in width one inch for every seven feet of the vessel's entire length from thence to the ends of the vessel they may be gradually reduced to three-fourths the width in Wwidth in midships to be less than eighteen inches. The stringer plates are to be rivetted to the beams K1 rivetted to the iron sheerstrake, with an angle iron of the dimensions given in Table, and the hrough them. Stringer plates on the ends of beams below the upper deck may be reduced in width to the upper deck stringer, which breadth is to extend all fore and aft, and to have an angle iron of the all fore and aft, rivetted to reverse angle iron on each frame and to the stringer plates. In cases h of the stringer plate on ends of hold beams is objected to, it may be reduced in width, provided such All stringer angle irons are to be in as long lengths as possible, properly shifted, and wherever butted te iron not less than two feet long, fitted in the throat of them, properly rivetted to each flange, and a not to be less than the angle iron they cover. Upper deck gutter waterways are to be flooded to F when completed they are to be properly cemented.

ates ranging all fore and aft upon each side of the hatchways on each tier of beams, and in addition niddle decks in three decked or spar decked vessels, and of the upper deck in vessels of one or two side to side diagonally, in number one pair for about every 35 feet of the vessel's length; these plates h than once and a half the depth of the beams of their respective decks, and of the thickness required Il rivetted to each other and to the beams and stringers, and to have intermediate fastenings into the cases their butts to be chain rivetted. Upon hold beams where a deck is not to be laid, a tie ize given for the main frames of the ship may be fitted each side of the hatchways in lieu of tie plates, ditional strength laterally as not to require the support given by the said angle irons or tie plates, fitted at the centre line, from opening to opening, may be substituted. All hatchways and

Fig. to receive half beams where required, and the latter to have mast partners at each tier of beams f which is not to be less in thickness than is required for stringer plates, and the united breadths of times the diameter of the masts; these plates to be well rivetted to each other, and to the beams, and where the masts are to be wedged, an angle iron of the dimensions required for the main frame of the ed to the plate round the mast hole. The mast holes, skylights, and companions must be properly veyors. Where wood comings are fitted, plates are to be rivetted to the beams to which the deck ends

xcept those of floor plates (see Section 13) to be one-sixteenth of an inch thicker than the plates they so of the iron in the same direction as that of the plates, and rivetted as per Section 4.

NG.—The plates to which the butts of the outside planking are to be secured, must be of the breadth to frame, efficiently rivetted thereto, and of the thickness given in Table, but on the bows and ds may have a tendency to strain off, they are to be one-eighth of an inch thicker than therein prescribed. to be of the best quality, and to be of the diameter as per Table, the rivet holes to be regularly and I opposite each other in the adjoining parts, from the faying surfaces in the laps, lining pieces, butt sunk where required, the rivets not to be nearer to the butts or edges of the plating, lining pieces to ace equal to their own diameter, and not to be further apart from centre to centre than five times their eir diameter from centre to centre, and to be spaced through the frames and outside plating, and in o nine times their diameter from centre to centre. All butts of iron plating, excepting those of poops east double rivetted, and a space equal to twice the diameter of the rivets to be between each row; pace equal to twice the diameter of the rivets to be between each row,

thinds the death of the keel prescribed in Table, and properly rabbetted

### TABLE I

EXHIBITING THE NUMBER OF YEARS TO BE ASSIGNED TO THE DIFFERENT DESCRIPTIONS OF TIMBER USED IN

## COMPOSITE SHIPS,

The same to be of good quality, properly seasoned, and free from defects.

		Stem, Sternpost,	Floors,	OUTSIDE	PLANK.	Upper Deck	RUDDER,
TIMBER.	KEEL.	Apron, Inner Stern- post, Deadwood, Knightheads and Hawse Tim- bers.	Wood Frames and Ceiling upon	From Top of Keel to Two-fifths the Depth of Hold.*	From Two-fifths the Depth of Hold* to Gunwale.	Waterway, Spirketting, Planksheer, and Roughtree Timbers.	WINDLASS, and PALLBITT  Main Pieces
East India Teak	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Greenheart, Morra, Iron Bark	14	12	12	14	12	12	14
†Live Oak, English, African, French, Adriatic, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese Oaks	14	12	12	12	12	12	14
Pitch Pine, Larch, Hackmatack, and Cowdie	9	8	8	12	10	10	007 <u>volum</u>
†Northern Continental Oak, and American White Oak	10	8	8	9	9	8	9
Dantzic, Memel, Riga, and American Red Pine	9	8	8	10	9	9	0001 minu
American Rock Elm	14	4	8	14	. 6	6	1300 002_1800 1500
‡English and French Elm, Beech, Black Birch, and Black Walnut	14	-		12		-	0002 10000
Spruce Fir, Swedish and Norway Red Pine	0001		-	6	6		0008

<sup>\*</sup> That is, two-fifths the depth of hold taken from the top of floors to the top of upper or tonnage deck beams, set up from the keel plate, in midships; which height is not to be exceeded fore and aft on a straight line.

Lloyd's Register of Shipping, London, 28th May, 1868.

<sup>†</sup> Live Oak, English. French, Adriatic, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese Oak will be allowed to be used for stems, and for the bow and buttock planks where East India Teak would be liable to break in working, in vessels otherwise built of 14 years' timber material.

<sup>†</sup> Whenever any of the Oaks, or other woods of an acid nature are used, the best Hair Felt, Canvas, or other approved material, in addition to paint, is to be placed between them and the Iron Plates and Angle Irons.

<sup>‡</sup> English and French Elm allowed for Garboard Strakes and Planking of flat of bottom in Ships of the 14 years' grade. Where parties are desirous of using Woods not inserted in the Table, special application to be made to the Committee.

KI GARU MARKET NO EXOLES TABLE K.

# Exhibiting the Sizes of Bolts, and Pintles of Rudder, in Composite Ships.

			ed and for	andre excense		
Tonnage.	Deadwood Keel † Stem * and Stern Post Bolts.	Keel, and	Topside, Waterway, and Planksheer Bolts.	Chain Plate Bolts.	Pintles of Rudder.	Tonnage.
50 and under 100	7/8	$\frac{10}{6}$	916	$\frac{1}{1}\frac{3}{6}$	2	50 and under 100
100 and under 200	1	10	9 16	7/8	$2\frac{1}{4}$	100 and under 200
200 and under 300	$1\frac{1}{16}$	12	10	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$	200 and under 300
300 and under 400	$1\frac{1}{16}$	12	10	11/8	$2\frac{3}{4}$	300 and under 400
400 and under 500	$1\frac{1}{16}$	13	11/16	11/8	3	400 and under 500
500 and under 600	$1\frac{1}{8}$	13/16	11/16	11/8	31/8	500 and under 600
600 and under 700	11/8	1416	$\frac{12}{16}$	11/4	31/4	600 and under 700
700 and under 800	11/8	14	12	11/4	$3\frac{1}{2}$	700 and under 800
800 and under 900	$1\frac{3}{16}$	15	13	11/48	31/2 8	800 and under 900
900 and under 1000	$1\frac{3}{16}$	15	13	13/8	35/8	900 and under 1000
1000 and under 1200	$1\frac{1}{4}$	1	14	$1\frac{3}{8}$	$3\frac{5}{8}$	1000 and under 1200
1200 and under 1500	$1\frac{5}{16}$	1.	$\frac{14}{16}$	13/8	$3\frac{3}{4}$	1200 and under 1500
1500 and under 2000	$1\frac{6}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{16}$	15 16	$1\frac{1}{2}$	378	1500 and under 2000
2000 and under <b>2500</b>	$1\frac{7}{16}$	$1_{\frac{2}{16}}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	4.	2000 and under 2500
2500 and under 3000	$1\frac{8}{16}$	$1\frac{2}{16}$	1	15/8	$4\frac{1}{8}$	2500 and under 3000
3000 and under <b>3500</b>	$1\frac{8}{16}$	$1\frac{3}{16}$	116	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{8}$	3000 and under 3500

Tonsunder	150		500 and under 1000		
* Number of Bolts in Scarphs of Keels.	16 MA	ban 7 1019	8	9	10

The length of the keel scarphs to be five times the mean of the siding and moulding of the keel.

33.—The bolts to be not less than the sizes given in Table, the garboard strakes to be cross-bolted from side to side, with bolts not exceeding four feet six inches \* Stem Scarphs are not to be less than seven-tenths the length of the Keel Scarphs, and all Scarphs are to be Tabled.

+ The wood keel to have a vertical bolt through the keel plate between each frame. The stem, stern-post, deadwood, and remainder of the keel, to be through fastened in present the plates, then the bolts spaced as in the keel. The screw pointed bolts for fastening the planking when less than free inches thick to be of such form under the heads, as will survent the diameter of the bolts and wo-fifths their diameter. In thickness, the nuts in all cases to be of the bolts and wo fifth their diameter in thickness, then this in all cases to be of the bolts and wo payer, whatever the form may be, heaven during the planks ten inches broad and above, to be double fastened; eight inches-und-shalf and under ten inches, double and single fastened is eight inches-and-shalf smight fastened; and all butts to be double fastened. The bolt thouse which in the surface of the planking one inch and a quarter, when dowels are intended to be used; if rom there could be composition under the rot he surk within the surface of the planking one inch and a quarter, when dowels are intended to be used; if rom there of the planking one inch and a quarter, when the same intended to be used; if rom there of the planking one inch and a quarter, when the dowels are intended to be used; if rom there of the planking one inch and a quarter, when we are intended to be used; if rom there of the planking one inch and a quarter, when the word was a intended to be used; if rom there of the planking one inch and a quarter, when we include the back of the blanking to be properly driven with oakum and white lead, parting when the deriven when the driven with white lead, marine glue, or any other approved composition. Where copper or yellow metal bolts are used, the sinking of them within the surface of the planking to be optional to the above extent.

Lloyd's Register of Shipping, London, 24th February, 1870.

## WOOD SHIPS.

No 4 FOR	м	OF	m				ORT OF ORIG	IN	AT, S	TIRV	EV		
No. — Survey he	ld	at —	1.		- D	ate.	first survey——	1111	Last	survey-	111.	- 18	3
on the	_1	Iaster				-				,			
Official Number		-1	Ditt	o of	hou	ses or	n deck —	Reg	ister to	onnage, c	ut on bea	am —	
Tonnage under tonnage deck	— Ditto of houses on deck — Tonnage of forecastle — Tonnage of forecastle							Register tonnage, cut on beam————————————————————————————————————					
Ditto of spar dk. or awning dk.		_	Gro	ss to	nnag	ge-		Register tonnage, as a steamer, cu				cut	
Ditto of poop, or raised gr. dk.			Cre	w sp	ace.	as pe	r rule —	0	n the b	eam -		-	
Built at — When bu	ilt			La	uncl	ned -	By whom	buil	t	0	wners -	-	_
Port belonging to — De	sti	ned V	oya	ge-		If S	Surveyed while Buil	lding	, Aflo	at, or in	Dry Do	ck-	
Length as per Section 39. Length of Keel		Feet. In	nche	3	Ex	trem	de Breadth Feet. Inch	nes.	Dep	oth of I	Hold Fee	t. Inc	hes.
Number of Decks ———			(.	Dept	h fr	om li	mber-strakes to under	side	of lov	ver deck	beam —		-)
SCANTLINGS OF TIMBER.		IN SHI	P.	RI	EQUI	RED	OUTSIDE PLANK.	Inche	s.		sions of		9
Timber and Space		Mould	led.		Moulded.		_	5. lg		per Register.			
Floors	Sided.	1	-	Sided.	-	-	Garboard to Bilge	Ship.	len	gth— b	reath—	depth	_
1st Foothooks	02	Middle.	Ends.	OL .	Middle.	Ends.	Bilge Planks	In Ship.			PLANK. Inches		
3rd Ditto		A	A		N	H	Bilge to Wales		Lir	nber Str	akes s	6.15	3 6
Top Timbers							Wales		Bil	ge Plank	g	Ship	Rul
Deck Beams No { Average Space							Topsides		Coi	ling in E	lat	In	er
Deck Beams, length amidships		1.					Sheerstrakes				to Clamp	1.	
Hold Dooms No (Average							Planksheers				-		
Hold Beams No { Average Space							Waterways-	-		ld Beam	-		
Hold Beams, length amidships							Upper Deck				ditto	-	
Keel							Lower Deck			-	xt Decks		
Scarphs of Ditto							Do. faying surface			ld Beam			
Scarphs of Ditto							against Timbers Upper Deck		De	ck Beam	ditto		
	om Ta	MINGG	7.7	CONTR	TOTTY	077777		V		Manus	on Inc		
SIZE OF BOLTS IN FA	31 E	NINGS,	, D1				REENAILS.	, 1E	TLOW	MIETAL,	OR IRO	Ν,	
	(	Copper YM.	I							Copper	Iron	Inche	
	i	n Ship.	ın	Ship,	req	Rule.				or YM. in Ship.	in Ship.	requir per Ri	
Heel-Knee and Deadwood abaf	t				1		Butt End Bolts			1			
Scarphs of Keel, No							Short Bolts in Ceilin	ng					
Keelson Bolts through Keel a							Pintles of the Rudde	er					
each Floor							Hold Ream						
Bolts through Heels of Timber			1										
against Deadwood							Shelf						
Frame Bolts  Transoms and Throats of Hook							Deck Beam						
Arms of Hooks							Bolts in Shelf		lomn				
Through Bilge & Limber Strake							Nails or Bolts in Fla						
Thickstuff over Double Floors.							Treenails —— Inch						
		moon	+hc	Tri .	001	Tim	II.			,	Inches		'
TIMBERING.—The Space The Space between t								onio	OKS IS	5	inches.		
The Floors consist of	116	Tob 1		The	Fin	et E	oothooks of						
The Second Foothoo	ks	of —			Th	e Th	ird Foothooks and	Tor	Tim	hers of			
The Floors consist of The Second Foothoo The Main Keelson is	_	01	an	d -	-	free	from all defects.	(The	Ride	r Keels	on is —		)
The Transoms, Kn	igh	t He	ads	. I	Iaw	se !	Timbers, and A	pron	s. of		- Dea	dwo	od.
of — and		- Th	ie S	Sten	an	d St	ern Post of ———		free f	rom all	defects.		,
. The Deck and Hold	Be	ams o	f -		. I	Breas	thooks of —	Knee	es of -				
The Main piece of R	ude	der of		-	_	Win	ndlass of ———	(Th	e Kee	l of —	—)		
The Shifts of the Fir													
[N.B	-W	hen le	288	than	pre	escrib	bed by the Rule, sta	ate h	ow ma				
The rest of the Shift													
hook Heads upwar	ds,	and -		- fi	ee :	from	sap, and from then	ice d	ownw	ards the	Frame	is -	

The — Frames are — botted together to the Gunwal The Butts of the Timbers are — close together; the	tr thickness not less than — of							
the entire moulding at that place.  The Frame is —— chocked with —— Butt at each end of the chock.  PLANKING OUTSIDE.—From the top of the Keel to two-fifths the depth of Hold, the Plank is ———— From the above-named height to the Wales ————————————————————————————————————								
The Spirketting and Plank-sheers — The Water-	ways { Lower Deck ——							
The Decks — State of — feet — feet — scribed by the Rule, state whether general or partial, and the Planking is wrought — between, and without state whether general or partial, and the Planking is wrought — between, and without state of the Planking is wrought — between and Bilder strekes and Bilder strekes and Bilder strekes are	if partial, in what part of the Ship.] ep-butting.							
PLANKING INSIDE.—The Limber-strakes and Bilge-strakes are The Ceiling, Lower Hold, and between Decks ————————————————————————————————————								
FASTENINGS.—To Hold Beams — Deck Beams — Number of Breasthooks — Pointers — Crutches —								
Butt End Bolts are of ———————————————————————————————————								
We certify that the above is a correct description of the se								
Builder's Signature ————————————————————————————————————	eyor's Signature ————————————————————————————————————							
No. She has Sairs. Cables, &c.   Rum   In the state of th	ANCHORS, No. 12 Expt. 10 Stock. No. 12 Expt. 10 Stock. No. 12 Expt. 10 Stock. 10 Stock							
Fore Top Sails, Hempen Stream Cable	Bowers*							
Fore Topmast Stay Sails, Towlines	Stream							
Main Sails, Main Top Sails, and All of —— quality.	Kedges							
* State Machine where Tested, the Name of Superintendent, and Dates of Certificates.  Her standing and running Rigging —————————————————————————————————								
Order for Special Survey, No. — Date — veys held while 2nd. When the veys held while 5 2nd. When the building, as per No. — Date — Section 35.  No. — in Builder's Yard.	Frame is completed ———————————————————————————————————							
If Sheathed, Doubled, Felted, Coppered, or Yellow Metalled – I am of opinion this Vessel should be classed ———————————————————————————————————	eived by me, }							

## No. 5.-IRON SHIPS.

No. — Survey h	reld Yar	at -	umb	er-	_	Da	te, first survey————————————————————————————————————					
Official number ————————————————————————————————————	ck —						ONE OR TWO DECKED, THREE DECKED VESSEL; SPAR, OR AWNING-DECKED VESSEL. Half-breadth (moulded)Feet.					
Ditto of poop or raised quarter deck — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —							Depth from upper part of keel to top of upper } deck beams					
Less engine-room ———————————————————————————————————						_	Length 2nd Number					
Port belonging to—— De	stine	dV	oyag	ge-		If S	urveyed while Building, Afloat, or in Dry Dock					
Length on deck, as per rule Feet. Inches.  Breadth, Moulded Upper Deck Beams Ditto Main Deck Beams						gines						
Dimensions of Ship per Register,  Keel, depth and thickness  Stem, moulding and thickness	In	ches		]	Inche er Ru	s	Required In Ship, per Rule.					
Stern-post for Rudder, do. do, for Propeller  Distance of Frames from moulding-edge to moulding-edge, all fore and aft  Frames, Angle Iron, for § length	Ir	Shi		(Cl	lass equir	) ed	Flat Keel Plates, breadth and thickness Plates in Garboard Strakes, breadth and thickness from Garboard to upper part of Bilges					
amidships , for \( \frac{1}{2} \) at each end  Reversed Frames, Angle Iron  Floors, depth and thickness of Floor Plate at mid line for half the length amidships , thickness at ends of vessel, , thickness at ends of vessel, , thickness at ends of vessel, , the length amidships depth at \( \frac{3}{4} \) the half-breadth,	nc	Inches.	16ths.	Inches,	Inches	16ths.	thickness, and length applied, from upper part of Bilge to lower edge of sheerstrake, breadth and thickness , of doubling at Sheerstrake, and length applied from Main to Upper or Spar Deck Sheerstrake Upper or Spar Deck Sheerstrake breadth and thickness Butt Straps to outside plating, breadth and thickness Lengths of Plating Shifts of Plating, and Stringers. Gunwale Plate on ends of Awning, Spar, or Upper Deck Beams, breadth and thickness Angle Iron on ditto					
", Lower Deck, Hold, or Orlop, single or double Angle Iron, Plate or Tee Bulb Iron ", Single or double Angle Iron on upper edge ", Average space ", Average space ", Rider Plate ", Bulb Plate to Intercostal Plates ", Angle Irons ", Double Angle Iron Side Keelson ", Side Intercostal Plate ", Angle Irons ", Angle Irons ", Atached to outside plating with angle iron Bilge Angle Irons ", Intercostal Plates riveted to plating for —— length ", Stringer Angle Irons ", Intercostal Plates riveted to plating for —— length							Pairs, Planksheer, material and scantling					

(Can the rudder be unshipped afloat?———)
Bulkheads, No.——— Thickness of————
Ditto, Height up————
Ditto, How secured to sides of ship-
Ditto, Size of Vertical Angle Irons,——and distance apart,——ins.
Ditto, Are the outside Plates doubled two spaces of Frames in length?
Transoms, material—————
Knight-heads — Hawse Timbers — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —
Windlass — Pall Bitt — Pall Bitt
The Frames extend in one length from — to — riveted through plates
with in rivets about apart.
The reversed angle irons on floors and frame extend————middle line to————————————————————————————————————
and to————alternately.
Keelsons. Are the various lengths of plates and angle irons properly connected? — And
butts properly shifted?———
Plating. Garboard, double riveted to keel, with rivets —— in. diameter, averaging —— ins. from centre to centre.
Edges of Carboards and to upper part of hilve worked clencher, double riveted; with
rivets — in. diameter, averaging — ins. from centre to centre.
Butts from Keel to turn of Bilge worked carvel double riveted; with rivets —— in.
diameter, averaging —— ins. from centre to centre.
Butts of strakes at Bilge for length, treble riveted with butt
straps————————————————————————————————————
" Edges from Bilge to Main Sheerstrake, worked clencher, double or single riveted; with
rivets — in. diameter, averaging — ins. from centre to centre.
" Butts from Bilge to Main Sheerstrake, worked carvel, double riveted; with rivets
in. diameter, averaging —— ins. from centre to centre.
" Edges of main Sheerstrake, double or single riveted. Upper Sheerstrake, double or single
riveted.
,, Butts of Main Sheerstrake, treble riveted for——length amidships. Butts of upper or Spar Sheerstrake, treble riveted——length amidships.
Butts of Main Stringer Plates treble riveted for————————length amidships. Butts of
Upper or Spar Stringer Plate, treble riveted for———length.
" Breadth of laps of plating in double riveting ———. Breadth of laps of plating
in single riveting ———.
Butt Straps of Keelsons, Stringer and Tie Plates, treble, double, or single riveted?———
Waterway, how secured to beams————————————————————————————————————
Beams of the various Decks, how secured to the sides?
No. of breasthooks ————— crutches ————

What description of iron is used for Frames, Beams, Keelsons, Tie and Stringer Plates, Outside Plating, &c.?———
Manufacturer's Name or Trade Mark———
The above is a correct description.  ———————————————————————————————————
Workmanship.—Are the butts of plating planed or otherwise fitted?——  Do the edges of the carvel work and of the butts fay close together throughout their length without requiring any making good of deficiencies? ———  Are the fillings between the ribs and plates solid single pieces?———  Do the holes for riveting plate to frames, butt straps, or plate to plate, &c., conform well to each other? ————  Are the rivet holes well and sufficiently counter sunk in the plate and punched from the faying surfaces?————————————————————————————————————
showing how the lower Masts and Bowsprit are constructed, showing the number of Plates and Angle Irons, mode of riveting, quality of Materials, and if stamped with Maker's name.  State also Length and Diameter of Lower Masts and Bowsprit———
No. FOR EQUIPMENT  SAILS.  CABLES, &c. Chain*  Hempen Stream Cable Hawser  Sails, Fore Top Sails, Fore Topmast Stay Sails, Main Sails, Main Top Sails, and  Warp  quality  * State Machine where Tested, Date, and Name of Superintendent.
Standing and Running Rigging — sufficient in size, and — in quality.  She has — Long Boat and — The Windlass is — Capstan — and Rudder — Pumps — Pumps — and Rudder — Pumps — The Windlass is — Capstan — and Rudder — Pumps — The Windlass is — Capstan — and Rudder — The Rudder — Pumps — The Windlass is — Capstan — The Windlass is — The Windlass is — Capstan — The Windlass is — Capstan — The Windlass is —
Engine Room Skylights.—How constructed?—— How secured in ordinary weather?—— What arrangements for deadlights in bad weather?————————————————————————————————————

CARGO HATCHWAYS.—How formed?——— State size MAIN	
hatch — Quarterhatch — If of extraordinary	size, state how framed and
secured?—— What arrangement for shifting beams?——	
HATCHES, if strong and efficient?	
No. —— Dates of Surveys held while building, as per Section Date ————————————————————————————————————	mplete, and before the plating
GENERAL REMARKS. (State quality of Workmanship, &c.)	
State if one, two, or three decked vessel, or if spar or awning decked, a or raised quarter deck, or of double or part double	and lengths of poop, forecastle, e bottom.
How are the surfaces preserved from oxidation? Inside  I am of opinion this vessel should be classed  The amount of the Entry Fee £ : is received to special £ :  Certificate :  Travelling Expenses (if any) £————————————————————————————————————	

## No. 6.—FORM OF REPORT OF ANNUAL SURVEY.

No. —	- Survey	held at ——	— Date —	18	— on the -	Mas	ster —	— Tonnage
Bu	uilt at —	— When	built —	— By wh	om built -	Ow	ners —	
		— Destin						
		Last Survey,			4		_	
Present	condition		110.	1010 01	Cita	ssoa		
Decks			Troppoils			Windless or	d Consta	n
Waterways				and Stemson				
Comings				ointers, and		-		
Upper Deck				he Frame at		Masts, Yard	ls, &c	
Lower Deck				at oth				rtained
Planksheers Sheerstrakes				CL -1C-				
Topsides			and the same of th	Shelfs				
*						124		
		inter			on			Rigging
		Caulking	g of Bottom,	Deck, and V	Vaterways —			
Engine	Room Sk	ylights —				c. — S	Scuppers	
			d Main Hatch	ways	— Hatches —			
General Obs								
		te — ]	18					
Characte	er assigned					Cert	ilicate (1	if required)
	No. 7.	—FORM	OF CEI	RTIFICA	TE OF	CHARA	CTER.	
	Llog	yd's Regi	ster of I	British a	nd Forei	gn Shipp	ning.	
			ESTABI	LISHED	1834.			
	নালা							
	COST							
No. —	SO				No. 2	2, White Li	on Cour	t. Cornhill.
		5						
	ASS.	TO OF				London,		18
ar.	Year and	1 4 - (0	Air mi	(1		C		
e		e to Cer						0 1
								een Surveyed
at —	b	y the Survey	ors to this	Society, an	d reported	to be, on the	ne —	
and that al	ne has hee	CLASSET	and entere	d in the R	EGISTER	BOOK of	this Sou	ciety with the
Character			and chiefe	a III viio Iv.		DOOIL OF	01115 200	noty with the
Character								
					Witne	ess my hand,		
Ch	arge				77 00700	oo mg nana,		-
			~ .			Between Participations		Chairman.
			Secretarn					

### ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE.

The following is a true Account of the Particulars of the Machinery and Boilers:-

ENGINES.—Here state descri	iption	of E	ngin	es, whet	ther Direct Acting or Geared; Inverted, Horizontal, Diagonal,
	or U	scill	ating	Cynna	ers; No. of Cylinders, &c.
ENGINES, maker of					Bilge Pumps, No. ( ) and size
" age of					Feed ", No. ( ) and size
,, last time taken out					Spare Gear, if usual quantity on }
" present condition					
Diameter of Cylinder					Fuel, where stowed
Length of Stroke					,, space between Coal Bunkers }
No. per Minute of Engines					,, what quantity is space provided
4.00					Donkey Engine and Boiler
Estimated Power					" if Fitted in Engine Room or )
Effective Power					on Deck
Diameter of Screw (or Paddle-wh	eels)				" can pump be worked by hand
Pitch of Screw					" size of pump ( ) and stroke
No. of Blades (or Floats)					" is hose of sufficient length to ?
Description of Screw (or Floats)					reach every part of the vessel \( \)
Holding down Bolts, size					No. ( ) and condition of hand }
,, present cond	lition				pumps, if fitted in Engine Room 5
superheating appa BOILER, Maker of ,, age of ,, when last taken out ,, present condition ,, working pressure No. of surface Blow-off Cocks to Boiler  Screw Shaft length	ratus; each	; if :	Fired	athwar	No.; if Tubular, or Flues; No. of Furnaces; if Fitted with etships, or from fore or after end of Boiler, &c.    Can each Boiler be used separately What clear space between top of Boiler and Woodwork }
height width	_		if w	ater-tig	ht door on Engine Bulkhead
	here	by o	erti	fy that	the whole of the above Machinery and Boilers of the
Iron (or Wood) Screw (or F	addle is	e) S Ma	tean ster	n Vess	el — belonging to H. P. have been — at — and — and — and — and — and — and —
carefully inspected and exa	mine	d b	y —	1	at, and
found the same, at the	is dat	te, 1	n go	od ord	der and safe working condition.
					Marina Fraincers

#### RULES AND REGULATIONS.

### TABLE No. 22 FOR CHAINS AND ANCHORS.

REDUCTION IN LENGTH OF CHAINS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a Resolution passed this day by the Committee, the length of Chain required under the Table has been reduced about 10 per cent., so as to suit the 15 fathoms length, such reduction beginning with 150 fathoms. In no case need the length exceed 300 fathoms, but as regards Steamers exceeding the scale of 2,100 tons, the length must not be less than 300 fathoms.

The Table No. 22 will, as respects the above modification, stand as follows;—

# LENGTH OF CHAINS FOR SAILING VESSELS. | LENGTH OF CHAINS FOR STEAM VESSELS.

222.0.22								
NUMBERS	FOR	SHIP'S		Tanamar	NUMBERS	FOR	SHIP'S	LENGTH.
IRON VESS	SELS.	TONNAG	E.	LENGTH.	IRON VESS	SELS.	TONNAGE	
				Fathoms.				Fathoms.
2600		50		120	2750		75	 120
3200		75		120	3750	.,	112	 120
3400		100		135	4670		150	 135
3810		122		165	5420		188	 165
4140		150		165	6170		225	 165
4610		175		165	6840		262	 165
5020		200		165	7500		300	 165
6070		250		195	8750		375	 195
6920		300		195	9800		450	 195
7880		350		210	10800		525	 210
8600		400		210	11830		600	 210
9420		450		240	12750		675	 240
10030		500		0.10	13670		750	 240
11300		600		0.40	15400		900	 240
12500		700		270	17000		1050	 270
13580		800		0 00	18580		1200	 270
2000		900		0 10 0	20160		1350	 2 11 2
14620		1000		0.00	21660		1500	 0 20
15600		1200		0 10 0	24580		1800	 080
17500		21000		0 00	27500		2100	 0 70
19320		1400		0.00	30300		2400	 000
21100		1600		0 00			2700	 000
22720		1800		000	33100		0000	 200
24400		2000		000	35750			 , 300
28300		2500					TO	
32100		3000		300			3750	

By Order of the Committee,

HENRY ADAMS,

Pro Secretary.

No. 2, White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E.C. 21st November, 1872.

#### RULES AND REGULATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of Resolutions passed this day by the Committee, amendments have been made in the Rules of the Society as follows, viz.:—

#### SALTING OF SHIPS, SECTION 37.

The Rule in respect to the Salting of Ships has been amended and will now stand as follows, viz.:—

"One year for salting will be added to the term of classification to which a ship may otherwise be entitled, provided that during her construction the openings between the timbers of the frame, at the extremities of the vessel, from the deadwood to the height of the air courses formed midway between the keelson and the hold beam clamps, and also the buttocks, be filled with salt, and the spaces between the upper air course and the gunwale be filled before the planksheer is fitted; and that within six months from the date of launching, the salting be completed so as to fill the spaces between the transoms and between the timbers of the frame at each end of the vessel for one-fifth her length, from the deadwood to the gunwale, and amidships from the upper part of the bilges to the gunwale, to the entire satisfaction of the Surveyor. For the purpose of retaining the salt between the timbers, stops are to be introduced immediately above all the air courses, and at the upper part of the bilges."

"The keelson is also to be cased in and salted all fore and aft." In the case however of vessels entitled in other respects, from their wood materials, to a class not higher than 10 A, where the keelson is composed of materials named in lines No. 1 and 2 of Table A, it will not be necessary to salt the keelson, except at the

ends.

"The beams on which the weather-deck is to be laid, if salted, are to have a groove gouged on their upper side, except at their extreme ends; the groove to be in width not less than one-fourth the siding of the beam, and one inch in depth, and to be filled with salt as the deck is being laid; but if not so salted, the beams, when of wood of the nine years' grade and under, of all ships to which a year has been or may be granted for 'Salting' must, on the occasion of Half-time Survey, be exposed for examination by the removal of deck planking to the extent of one strake all fore and aft at each side of the ship, or to the satisfaction of the Surveyor.

"The state of the salting throughout such vessels is to be ascertained and reported upon at the Half-

time and other Special Surveys, and if necessary, the salt is to be renewed."

Mem. The foregoing Resolution is not to apply to ships built entirely of Teak.

\* If under other conditions than the foregoing it is desired to dispense with salting the keelson amidships in small vessels, special application must be made by the Owners to the Committee.

#### MIXED TIMBER MATERIALS

USED IN REPAIR OF SHIPS FOR RESTORATION UNDER SECTION 57 OF THE RULES.

The following addition has been made to Section 57, viz.—

"When extensive repairs are effected under this rule, and a large proportion of low class materials has been removed and replaced by wood of a higher grade, then, if additional fastenings have been introduced, and the workmanship is of a superior description, the vessel will receive the same consideration with a view to assigning her an improved Class under the mixed material Rule, Section 34, as in Ships on their original construction."

By order of the Committee,

HENRY ADAMS,

Pro Secretary.

No. 2, White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E.C. 5th December, 1872.

### AWNING-DECKED STEAMERS.

It being a condition in the Rules of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping, that "in Awning-decked vessels there must be scuppers and ports at the main deck through the side, to discharge water," and it having come to the knowledge of the Committee that in certain cases the scuppers and ports have been permanently closed, in contravention of the above Regulation, and the Committee having expunged the Character assigned to a vessel which has been so dealt with:—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the owners of Awning-decked vessels classed in Lloyd's Register Book, that in any cases brought to the knowledge of the Committee of the closing of the scuppers or the securing of the ports in such vessels, contrary to the Regulation in question, they will immediately suspend the Character assigned to them.

By order of the Committee,

BERNARD WAYMOUTH,

Secretary.

No. 2, White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E.C., 27th February, 1873.

N.B.—See also Notice No. 314, dated 21st August, 1873.

#### RULES AND REGULATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of Resolutions passed this day by the Committee amendments have been made in the Rules of the Society as follows, viz. :—

### MIXED MATERIAL RULE, Section 34.

As affecting Colonial Built Ships.

An addition has been made to this Rule affecting Colonial built Ships, as follows, viz. :-

In vessels having a frame composed of Spruce, or of six years material, provided the stem, apron, stern-post, innerpost, deadwood, keelson, sheerstrake, clamps or shelves, and upper deck beams be of eight years material and upwards, one year will be allowed under this rule, provided the other conditions therein be complied with.

#### METAL FASTENINGS, SECTION 46.

The Rule, so far as regards Extra Period allowed for Metal Fastenings, will now stand as follows:—

Paragraph 1.—An additional year will be allowed to Ships of the A character, either on original Classification or on Restoration under the Second Rule, if fastened externally with treenails, and with copper or yellow metal bolts, to the exclusion of iron, in the outside planking, keel, keelson, deadwood, stem and sternpost, also in the hanging knees and riders, hooks and crutches (the bolts of which must pass through the outside planking), from the lower part of keel up to the height of one-fifth the midship depth of hold, set down below the upper side of the upper deck at the side, and parallel thereto, forward and aft; above which all external bolt fastenings, and the fastenings of the deck may be of iron if properly galvanized. The limber, bilge, shelf or clamp, and lodging knee bolts, may be of plain iron, driven through, and clenched on the timbers of the frame, or from the timbers of the frame, and clenched inside. The whole of the remaining fastenings inside may be of plain iron. If iron lodging knees are fitted, their fastenings must be driven from the inside. The limber strakes to be bolted at every other timber, the bilge planks at every third timber, and the shelf or clamp at every timber.

In all cases through bolts must be clenched on rings of the same metal.

Paragraph 2.—That two additional years will be allowed to Ships of the A character, either on original Classification or on Restoration under the Second Rule, if fastened externally with treenails, and with copper or yellow metal bolts and dumps, to the exclusion of iron, from the lower part of keel to the waterway inclusive, and the whole of the inside bolt fastenings, including fastenings of deck, frame bolts, and bolts in iron straps on timbers, and also the chain and preventer bolts be of properly galvanized iron; but the bolts in heels of timbers abutting against deadwood, forward and aft, must be of copper or yellow metal. The limber, bilge,

shelf or clamp, and lodging knee bolts, may be of properly galvanized iron if driven through and clenched on the timbers of the frame, or from the timbers of the frame and clenched inside. If iron lodging knees are fitted, their fastenings must be driven from the inside, but the whole of the bolts in the hanging knees, riders, hooks and crutches, must pass through the outside planking and be of copper or yellow metal. The limber, strakes to be bolted at every other timber, the bilge planks at every third timber, and the shelf or clamp at every timber.

Paragraph 3.—That three additional years will be added on original Classification if, in lieu of treenails above the floorheads, the whole of the planking is fastened with bolts of copper or yellow metal to the waterway inclusive, and the whole of the inside bolt fastenings, including fastenings of deck, frame bolts, and bolts in iron straps on timbers, and also the chain and preventer bolts be of properly galvanized iron; but the bolts in heels of timbers abutting against deadwood, forward and aft, must be of copper or yellow metal. The whole of the bolts in the hanging and lodging knees, riders, hooks and crutches, must be through and clenched on the outside planking. In such cases of substitution, the bolts must be in number the same as is already prescribed above for treenails; the proportion of through bolts must be at least two thirds, and all the through bolts must be of malleable metal, and clenched on rings of the same metal inside.

The sizes of the copper or mixed metal bolts must be as under, viz. :-

In ships of	150	tons and under	200	tons		 	 $\begin{array}{c} \text{Smaller sizes} \\ \text{Smaller sizes} \\ \text{must not be} \\ \text{used.} \end{array}$
	200	ditto	350	,,		 	 3 in.   .5 0
	350	ditto	500	,,		 	 13 in.
	500	ditto	700	,,		 	 7 in. 7 in sn
	700	ditto	900	,,		 	 $\frac{15}{16}$ in.
	900	" and above				 	 1 in.) on =

and the lengths of the short bolts not less than as follows, viz:-

When used in plank of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches, to be 7 inches long.

3	,,	8.	,,
4	"	10	,,
5	"	12	,,,

and so on in proportion for plank of other thicknesses. The sizes of the bolts required in the several parts must not be less than is shown in Table D.

In British North American or Colonial built Ships, and all Ships wherever built, the frames of which are composed of Fir, in order to entitle them to the additional term proposed by these sections, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, the rule with reference to "Salting" (Section 37) must in all cases have been complied with originally, or during repair under the Second Rule for Restoration.

By Order of the Committee,

BERNARD WAYMOUTH,

Secretary.

No. 2, White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E.C. 21st August, 1873.

### AWNING-DECKED VESSELS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, with reference to the Rule requiring that "in Awning-decked vessels there must be scuppers and ports at the main deck through the side, to discharge water," the Committee have passed the following Resolutions, viz.:—

"In the case of the vessels now building, provided every frame be extended to the awning deck and a load-line submitted to the Committee be approved by them, ports and scuppers may be dispensed with."

"In all cases in which, in consequence of a *load-line* having been agreed upon as the ground for dispensing with ports and scuppers, should the vessel's draught in *salt water* exceed that indicated by the load-line, she shall cease to be entitled to a class in the Register Book, whilst so loaded; and in all cases where a class has been assigned to a vessel having ports and scuppers, such class will be forfeited if the ports and scuppers be closed."

"The load-line so agreed to by the General Committee is to be inserted in the Certificates and in the Register Book."

"Awning-decked Ships which have already been allowed to have ports and scuppers closed, are to have their load-line inserted in their Certificates of Classification, and recorded in the Register Book."

By order of the Committee,

BERNARD WAYMOUTH,

Secretary.

No. 2, White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E.C., 21st August, 1873.

#### EXPIRATION OF CHARACTER OF SHIPS CLASSED A, OR A IN RED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of the Rules, Section 59 (as set forth below), and of a Resolution passed this day by the Committee of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping:—

"All Ships classed A for a term of years, will, at the expiration of such term (or so soon after as may be practicable) have the word 'expired' inserted against their names in the Register Book, and if not surveyed and re-classed prior to the reprinting of the Register Book in June next, will appear therein without character."

The foregoing Resolution will likewise apply to Ships classed A in Red, whose period of exemption from special re-survey will terminate on the 31st December.

By order of the Committee,

B. WAYMOUTH,

Secretary.

No. 2, White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E.C., 23rd October, 1873.

#### EXTRACTS FROM THE RULES, SECTION 59.

"At the termination of the several periods assigned to ships for remaining on the character A, or A in Red, they will have the word 'expired' inserted against them; and if not surveyed prior to the reprinting of the Register Book, they will appear therein without any character."\*

\* The terms of years assigned to ships on the character A, launched previously to the 1st July, 1859, also of ships launched during the first six months of the years 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863, will expire on the 31st December of the last year of the periods assigned to them respectively.

The terms assigned to ships launched during the *last* six months of the years 1859, 1860, 1861, and 1862, will expire on the 30th June next after the last year of the periods assigned to them respectively.

In the case of ships launched on and after the 1st July, 1863, the period originally assigned to them on the A 1 character, will in every case *date from the month* in which the vessel may be launched, and will expire at the end of the corresponding month in the year at which the period assigned terminates,

